

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES AND MR. HENRY LYTTON
BULWER.**

The struggle for independence now going on in the bosom of England herself, is reaching to the uttermost bounds of her empire, and those portions of her dominions which yesterday were of too little note to attract, or of too infantine strength to resist the force of her tyrannies, to-day are loud in the assertion of their rights, or, at least, resolute in the blotting out of their wrongs. Half a century past, and the Colony, which forms the subject of our present remarks, was not heard of; but at the existing period, it is one of the most flourishing and the most important of the Crown. How it has thus thriven and grown up would be indeed difficult to explain. It has not done so through the aid or succour of the parent-state, although the fact is, it has done so, despite the persecutions of the parent-state, nay, in the face of the most unjust system of Colonial government that has ever had operation. The moment, however, is arrived, when it is determined no longer to succumb to the injuries inflicted by the parent-state; when, on the contrary, it is resolved to roll back the tide of oppression, and, erecting barriers to the insolent designs of a wanton and unnatural despotism, raise its voice in the ear of British Ministers, and tell them it scorns, and escapes from, the thralldom of their ungenerous sway. This, the Colonists of New South Wales are engaged in the honorable career of bringing to consummation, and we pause simply to ask, have they commenced at the right point? Following the example of Canada, which appointed Mr. Roebuck to represent the grievances of that Colony in this country, New South Wales summons Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer to act in a similar capacity, and hence having

advanced to the step of appointing a political agent, think they have done all in placing their destinies at his mercy. We are not ignorant how high the mania at present runs among the Colonists for political agents; and we, therefore, incur something of their displeasure by placing ourselves in opposition to it. Of what real and solid utility are political agents? is a question, however, which most forcibly presses upon our solitudes. We should like much to see it plainly, and straightforwardly answered. For ourselves, we are very ready to confess, we consider *humbug* and *political-agent* only too nearly related. A political agent is one who receives the money of the Colonists literally for doing nothing. He may have a seat in Parliament, and once during a session, may present a petition from his Colonial constituents, and give his vote or his veto for or against some particular measure of home-Colonial legislation; but at this point his exertions in their cause end. He does no more, or would make out were he questioned, he has nothing more to do. To suppose, however, this is what the Colonists' anticipate—to suppose that with a salary of £1,000 per annum the Colonists are satisfied that here the advocacy of their agent should terminate would be an impudent delusion indeed. No. But the truth is, the Colonists at length find themselves in the lurch, and as much abandoned to the tender-mercies of Ministers and their hirelings as though the money they had disbursed for political agency were still in their own pockets. A political agent for New South Wales has for some years, we are aware, engrossed the thoughts of the Colonists; and lo, at an auspicious moment Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer makes the *generous* proposal to fill the post *unfee-ed* provided an adequate fund be raised for the defrayal of mere secretaryship and office expenses. The Colonists jump at the proposal; Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer is elected to the vacant *chair*; but instead of the distinction being honorary there is attached to it a stipend of £1,000 per annum! Now, who is Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer? The Colonists look up to him as one of the most potent men in England. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer has been fanned into notoriety by his *Whig-politico* principles; recently, by a very sketchy, superficial, and in some features totally incorrect work on France; and lastly, and principally by the literary eclat of his brother. Far from that gentleman being regarded in this country as the Colonists of New South Wales profess to regard him, he is held by the bulk of his countrymen in very small respect indeed. When the honesty of his intentions remain unquestioned

he is deemed to require a little more of the ballast of intellect, and where his intellect is ample it is said his honesty is as hollow as Whiggism. Not many measures has he originated in Parliament; but one he did bring forward with which, certainly his political memory deserves to be sufficiently branded. It was the most unconstitutional measure—a measure the most annihilatory of the people's privileges that ever was or ever could be proposed within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer sought fame—through that measure he certainly derived a sort of ephemeral notoriety. With it, we may take for granted, he was satisfied, for no other measure has he since thought of. The nature of that measure, and which, in truth, deserves to be remembered, was, that Ministers, in virtue of their office, should have seats in the House of Commons, and enjoy the privilege of speaking, though not of voting, on any matter before that assembly. This inane proposition was, of course, spurned by the Commons in the manner merited. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer was the author, then, of that proposed measure; and yet Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, to-day is political-agent for the radical Colonists of New South Wales, with an increase to his exchequer of £500 a-year! How he is calculated by his knowledge of that Colony to act in the capacity of agent, we have yet to learn. What he can possibly know of its local interests, its domestic relations, its internal wants, grievances, and resources, we have for our own part yet to discover. All the leading men of Sydney—to the astute Bannister Wentworth himself—seem to regard the proffer Mr. Bulwer made of his services, as an example of such combined disinterestedness and heroism as to place them at a loss adequately to acknowledge it. To us, grave, and it may be somewhat flinty-hearted, stay-at-home Englishmen, there is in this not a little of the ridiculous. Why the Colonists should conceive themselves flattered by the proffer of such a man, to espouse their interests, we cannot for our very lives unravel. We doubt whether Mr. Bulwer's constituents at home, may view his appointment in the same spirit. We do not say a word against the right of the Colonists to empower such an agent; on the contrary, far be it from us to impugn it. But we, who for the interests of the Colony have long earnestly put forward our energies—we, who during a series of years with no pay, though in every other sense, ample recompense, have valiantly fought the fight of the Colonists through good report and evil report, are likely, as we are probably privileged, to look with solicitude to their

proceedings. Urged by the feelings we have ever manifested in the welfare of that portion of the British empire, we now take upon us emphatically to tell the Colonists, that, the services of no political agent will succeed in promoting their cause at the existing period in this country. Time was, when they would have proved effective—when, possibly, the exertions of a man thoroughly resolved to promote their interests, and thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of them, might have been crowned with success—but that time is past—and, in the alteration of circumstances, new means must be adopted. A political agent is by far too feeble an instrument to give fruition to plans that call for the whole force of the public Press. The Press—the Press alone, is the engine which the Colonists must wield do they now hope to advance their cause in England. A portion of it in this country has ever been zealously attached to their interests. Make it their own—we say to the Colonists, “lose not the moment, but, clearly perceiving and accurately weighing your situation, make that portion of the Press in England, which has been ever foremost in advocating your interests—make that portion of the British Press your own!” It must be evident, that to place any means in competition with the Press, would be too egregious an absurdity for a moment’s toleration. As the Power of the Press is boundless, so is that of a mere agent necessarily circumscribed. The agent may give his vote in Parliament, but what is that to the discussion and re-discussion of subjects capable of being instituted by the Press? To advance the interests of so distant a province of the empire, as New South Wales, one of the first things sought should be to awaken an attention to them in the nation at large. Can an agent, however great his influence—however distinguished his ability, do this to an equal extent with the Press? or, indeed, do it at all? Let not the question be asked. To combine the operations of the two might be indeed a desirable point. An agent within Parliament backed by the voice of the Press without, perhaps, after all, is the sum-total of the good to be required. A union of the powers of the two might, indubitably, be relied on to accomplish something. But an agent, although within the walls of Parliament, unsupported by the Press, is capable but of little indeed. His zeal or his ability may be the highest, but he is necessarily powerless. The Colonists, we are afraid, have not considered the subject in this light, although but a hint is necessary, we are persuaded, to make them reflect over it with adequate serious-

ness. To bring the question home to them at once, we ask—Would the people of this country exchange the Press, for all their representatives in Parliament in the mass? Or, do men dream that the interests of the nation are safer under the guardianship of the latter than the former? Let the Colonists ask themselves this question, and they will see that they have unfortunately begun in their proceedings at the wrong step. Not, however, that it is too late to correct that step. We ask them not to retract. Mr. Bulwer is their appointed agent. We do not say to them, cancel the appointment. But we say, do that which will render the appointment effective, combine with it the instrumentality of the Press! They are awake to the truth, that it is in England the battle of their political enfranchisement must be fought; but they are awake to but half the truth if they imagine its only field to be the House of Commons solely. If their aspirings now centre upon a House of Assembly, let them be assured it is the British nation in the aggregate, not a handful of pseudo patriots of whom the Commons at present in so large a part is composed—to whom they must appeal. Excite an interest towards their situation in the minds of the great bulk of the people, and the necessities of that situation will soon be administered to. But leave it to the House of Commons to be dealt with, and its fate will be a catastrophe. No one will doubt this, who understands circumstances as they at present exist in Great Britain. They are ignorant of the nature of those circumstances who suppose the national power to rest with the delegates of, rather than with the people themselves. No. The people have reclaimed—are each day reclaiming more that power; and the Colonists, do they wish a redress of their grievances, must lay the recital of their grievances before the only tribunal which, henceforth, will have the power to adjudge or heal them—viz., the People! At the same time how is this to be done, unless through the Press? We repeat, the Press—the Press, alone, is the only true safe-guard of liberty; and although it were well the influence, talents, or zeal of a political agent were brought in conjunction with the Press, yet without the assistance of the Press, the Colonists may rely upon it, their cause must droop rather than prosper, and perish rather than be promoted.

THE ENVIRONS OF BRUSSELS.

(Continued from our last.)

BOITSFORT BY MOONLIGHT.

I left you at the very portals of the noble Cathedral of St. Gudule—the most ancient—ecclesiastical structure in Brussels. The beautiful Belgian, Annette Beaulobre, was with me; and I mentioned, I was escorting her through the endless perspective of grand and magnificent columns which adorn its interior; and I promised a passing word, of its massive altars, carved pulpit, and dazzlingly brilliant painted windows. It was in this Cathedral, Leopold and his consort were crowned—at least, that the Catholic part of the ceremony of coronation was performed, and an imposing, interesting sight must it have proved—a Queen so youthful, and a King, the absolute choice of a just emancipated, and free people! This structure is so ancient that even antiquarians are at a loss in ascribing a date to it. In some portions, however, it has been re-built, and, in others, added to considerably, so that its original character must be effaced and obliterated to a great degree, if not utterly overwhelmed and confounded amid the multifarious and ever-changing tastes of the several successive ages. But, as to an instance of the pure Gothic, where are we certain it is to be found? Ransack all Europe, and will it produce an edifice on which the moulderings of time have not caused some finger to be laid which in part has destroyed its pristine uniformity. St. Gudule, therefore, is not peculiar in the features of its manifold and diverse orders of architecture; and while no one can doubt that it is an interesting—nay, a splendid object in itself, no one will be found to assert it does not embellish and enhance the picturesque aspect of Brussels. Annette was a little of the devotee as well as of the coquette, so as we passed, and for a moment lingered near that, remarkable pulpit so admirably designed and inimitably executed, of our first parents driven from the garden of Eden, she availed herself of the pause to bestow alms on the wretched crowd of aged, infirm, ragged, and famished mendicants which at every step assail us with the dismal cry of *charite*,—and which in truth may be said form such a perpetual feature of all the Continental churches. Just at this moment entered a priest, followed by four novices,—the poorest boys,—carrying long, lighted, waxy tapers, and which having disposed of on one of the side altars, a short chaunt ensued, and we were continuing our promenade around and among the principal objects deserving attention, when we were

interrupted by the request of the beadle that we should walk singly and not arm in arm as we were doing. Annette blushed, for she felt she had knowingly transgressed the rules of her church; and as to me, I certainly ought to have blushed also, for I was familiar with the forms, in this particular, of Catholic churches, and, perhaps, should have been the first to put them in practice. But it is hard, is not it? with a lovely girl upon your arm, to think of such priest-regulations and whimsicalities? We had nothing left, however, but to obey; but obedience being rather irksome, after sauntering up one aisle and down another we sauntered right out of the edifice itself, leaving the mendicants, the friars, the novices, and the beadle, to pursue matters as they would—to chaunt an unintelligible jargon of Latin mass, count their rosaries, repeat aves, or cross themselves with holy water till the devil himself might sing out. However, do not let it be supposed from this, I am indisposed to Catholic churches. On the contrary, who ever entered one of those dim, silent, shadowy, sombre piles, its interior *coup d'œil* spacious and unbroken by any formal arrangement of compartments or lines, (such as obtains in all Protestant churches) its perspective grand, undisturbed, prolonged—its altars weighing down with the burden of costly decoration—candelabra, and censor, taper, and flower and perfume—and, in addition, its paintings, those wondrous examples of the sublimest genius—those astonishing instances of human intellect, and taste, and imagination, and sensibility combined—who ever entered a Catholic church, we demand, and beheld the gorgeous spectacle it at once affrays before the mind,—had his senses awakened by all the influences which can act upon sense, painting in its most dazzling hues, sculpture in its most divine forms, music in its most transcendent strains and harmonies, that has not immediately felt a spell upon him like omnipotence, and a charm that it would be no more possible to subdue than sorcery? Religion, in its most celestial sense, seems to me indeed eminently to inspire and pervade the whole faculties, on entering a Romish church. The reverence it fills the breast with is so involuntary, and the solemnity and awe so spontaneous! It is as if the Great Power which sustains the universe were present and near even to contact—as if the spirit and being of Jehovah were every where perceptible, palpable, embodied. But nothing can be more common-place than these observations. Every one has experienced—every one owns, avows, confesses he has experienced these impressions on

entering a Roman Catholic chapel, and, every one, to the most bigotted partisan the Church of England knows, admits that no effects like them were ever produced by the Protestant form of worship, and each might admit that Protestantism in its disdain of the splendours of the Romish Church has gained little but the prescription of forms which oppress the spirit, and a monotonous routine of ceremonies which destroys enthusiasm without addressing, or, at least, enlightening the reason. But all this time, where is St. Gudule?—where is Annette Beausobre, or even Brussels itself? I confess, forgotten quite. However, to resume. There is a spot in Brussels which, more interesting than any of her churches, more worthy of remark than the most superb of her public edifices, is sacred to every high and glorious impulse of the breast—we mean the *Place des Martyrs*. It was a dull, sombre, melancholy day on which I visited that spot; and the flowers in the little garden-plats were dark, and the wind as it passed along came in a low, murmuring, muffled, anguished moan, and the drapery of the dead waved to and fro, from the summit of the monumental base in the blast, and altogether the scene was one of mournfulness and tears. But, in a moment, it was as if a new life communicated itself around, and I saw those heroes, whose bones were whitening in the sod beneath me, covered with trophies and victory; and who, after having shed the last drop of their blood in repulsing and gloriously overcoming the enemies of their countries here laid themselves in beautiful and solemn rest. I shall not easily forget the effect this spot produced on me. Even its memory fills my breast with emotions too powerful to control, till between my grief and my pride, my pity and my admiration, I am confused and lost. What has not Belgium gained by the martyrdom of those children of liberty? Has she not freed herself from the yoke of foreign oppression? Has she not set an example to nations in all ages, that to establish their independence a people—as a zealous patriot, but imbecile politician, has said,—has only to will it. Has she not afforded fresh proofs, that national prosperity is the natural successor of national liberty? Has she not demonstrated to the world, that with the fire of freedom sufficiently kindled in its bosom, even a small state may preserve its rights although against powerful odds, and that despotism is weak when opposed by a strong and enduring spirit? With exultation, truly, it may be said, Belgium is a regenerated land. It is asserted, that with her separation from Holland, she has

lost the colonial marts for her manufactures. But, we reply, look at the general character of her internal prosperity. Was she ever so prosperous, ever so happy—had she ever attained to such a rank of importance in the scale of nations? No! Nature never ordained that four millions of the human race should be held in subjection by two; or that a country, which, during the middle ages, was the most conspicuous in Europe for its enterprise, its wealth, its commerce, arts, learning and political freedom, in the nineteenth century should be a victim at the feet of Dutch oppression and English toryism. Unequal laws, onerous taxation, prejudice, passion, and favoritism, were the evils that afflicted Belgium in her alliance with Holland, and if she had won merely the negative advantages of emancipating herself from the yoke of these, surely the blood of the heroes, whom we have been lamenting, was not shed in vain, nor were their lives an unmeaning immolation. Scarce a fault either, let it be confessed, is to be found with Leopold. We know not that a reproach sullies his government. If not the most brilliant, he is probably the most just sovereign in Europe. His chief extravagance is love of flowers. How different from the extravagances of a Nero! The world, however, is in another stage. Would Nero fiddle now with Rome in flames? But we are speaking of Brussels—Brussels with its fountains, its park, its palaces, its places, but, above all, its *Maison de Ville*! Its *Maison de Ville* at once rivets the gaze of the stranger. There is no structure throughout the city that so immediately appeals to all the faculties, or that so instantaneously addresses itself to the taste, the imagination, and all the associations of harmony. It is completely gothic; and, on viewing it, the beholder feels on the instant transported amid the barbarism and the romance, the poetry and the feudalism of the ninth, the tenth, and the eleventh centuries. The most singular fact in the world, is the architectural magnificence peculiar to nations sunk in the very mire of incivilization and ignorance. What can be more superb than the examples of Moorish architecture in Spain? Than the instances of feudal keeps and castles in our own land? Or, to travel to the East, what can be more splendid, interesting, and astonishing than the monuments of architectural genius scattered over every country and province of Hindostan? The *Maison de Ville* of Brussels has all the spaciousness of dimension, all the minuteness, and richness, and elaborateness of decoration, and all the gloom and sternness of aspect so peculiar to, and so characteristic of the true gothic. Its spire, of the most

beautiful proportions, ascends, in the clear blue ether, so far as at length to resemble a thread drawn to its last and most exquisite degree of fineness, and the effect of this feature in contrast with the massiveness and the solidity, the shadowy darkness, and repose of the body of the structure is powerful to an extreme. It forms part of the lateral boundary of an extensive and ancient-looking square; and nearly opposite to it is the dwelling in which, in the sixteenth century, the celebrated Count Egmont was decapitated by order of that brave monster the Duke of Alba. This square in summer is frequently a beautiful spectacle. A sort of market is held in it, which the peasantry have the art of making eminently attractive from the profusion of flowers and choice selection of fruits with which they enrich and embellish it. These peasants know the value of money as well as any other race of vendors under heaven, and as their exchanges are made in the Dutch language, the horrid clatter of their tongues is intolerable. Annette prevailed on me to purchase a gorgeous bunch of the true clove carnations; the carnations certainly looked resplendently delicious. To obtain the prize, however, I had to strike a bargain with an old, smoked, tanned, fiendish-looking Brabant hag. A mistake ensued, as it was ten to one, probable it would ensue, on the score of price. She demanded *six times* the value of the flowers, and on the first word of remonstrance broke out into the most terrible vituperations that could be conceived. "For God's sake!" I exclaimed to Annette, "let us escape!" And escape we did to the very skirts of the Forest of Soigny. It was a delightful hour, and we wandered on, exactly in that half-careless, half-dreamy mood, which is the very mood of all to enjoy a free, unrestrained ramble through wood and glen. The sun, which had gained the verge of the horizon, now streamed a full golden flood over every portion of the landscape, and the clouds congregating, as if in homage of the departure of the orb, arrayed in every colour of the rainbow, hung around his descent like the slaves over the couch of a dying Asiatic despot. At length the spirit of the scene vanished, and with it the brilliance and the glory which at every quarter of the heavens so late had fixed our gaze; but looking around, we beheld the moon which, in the splendour of its pre-decessor, had climbed to a considerably altitude unobserved. Annette and I were on that spot in the Forest of Soigny where the road separates it into two distinct and equal lines. The moon, in sovereign loveliness, rose over the opening of the road,

and poured a volume of calm, serene, beautiful, and empurpling light precisely in a direct course with it, heightening, perhaps, its own effulgence by the gloom unto which thus were thrown the two sides of the Forest, amid its own leafy, thick-clustering, umbrageous shadows. The air of the evening was warm, and balmy rather than sultry; and with the light breeze that played among the leaves of the tall trees of the wood, came the odour of such wild-flowers, herbs, or plants, as bordered the road-side. Not a footstep broke in upon the scene; not a sound was heard but the voice of birds; it was Nature above, below, around! We luxuriated in that scene—we bestowed upon and derived from it all the passion and the poetry life is capable of either receiving or imparting. It was a very romantic occurrence indeed, however, for a beautiful Belgian like Annette Beausobre to be in the midst of the Forest of Soigny at eight o'clock on a summer-evening alone with an "*Anglote*." "Heaven have mercy," exclaimed she, "here is Boitsfort, and *horrible d'ichi!* we are four miles from the nearest gate of Brussels!" It is true, I entered into her alarm—but what could I do? "Pray, my dear *Mademoiselle*, take my arm, and let us speed on our way as if we were the steeds of the goddess Bel-lona—not a moment is to be lost. It is thirty-six minutes—on the most critical calculation—past eight by Greenwich time—*Mademoiselle*—my dear *Mademoiselle!*" The rest of the scene was a comedy which the reader will pardon my passing over. There, lay Boitsfort to the right. I had just one peep at it, and which the reader is welcome to share with me. Boitsfort is nothing but one of the most rural of villages; embosomed out of sight, literally lost in the bosom of a deep, solitudinous, quiet, lovely glen. As we gazed upon it from the mimic mountain which over-hung it, we heard laughter, and music, and rustic revelry, for the villagers were all abroad in the open moonlight, and, as we glanced, we caught a glimpse of their figures in the dance. I know not what Boitsfort may be beneath the gairish eye of day—but at night, and in the moonlight it is a very Arcadia. The falling night-dew, too, was enveloping it in a gossamer-like curtain of mist, and this, doubtless, enhanced its almost poetic and fairy character. How I longed for the pencil of a Stanfield!—Reader, I now make my bow to you as I did to Annette Beausobre, after escorting her through the *Porte du Hal*, and to the door of her own mansion in the *rue royale*.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.^b

An auspicious era has dawned for India; and it is with a proud feeling of exultation we record that Sir Charles Metcalfe has signalised himself in the Government over which he was temporarily called to preside (as the successor of Lord Bentinck) by an act which, in the annals of India, must ever blend his name with all that is noble in sentiment and great in legislation--the abrogation of the odious Press Code! It is true, an enactment absolutely annihilatory had not yet passed into law; but the measure for its abolition, brought forward by the Governor-General himself, and assented to by every member of his Council, was delayed in its progress to becoming law only to afford time for the fullest expression of public opinion on the subject; a precaution deemed necessary to the intent of checking imputations that might hereafter be flung upon it, on the score of precipitateness or want of deliberation. This great measure, and of which so very enlightened a man as Sir Charles Metcalfe is the author, must at once be regarded as the charter of the liberties of India. Even what *Magna Charta* was to us is this admirable act of policy to India; and to know that the members of her community appreciate it as it should be appreciated--to know that they are fully alive to the good to be derived from it is the next inspiring and congratulatory intelligence. The first announcement of the intentions of the Government became the signal for an extensive public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta; at which an address, expressive of the general satisfaction on the triumphant occasion, was voted to his Excellency; and we have now both the speeches accompanying that tribute of well-deserved homage, and the reply of the distinguished individual to whom it was dedicated, before us. We cannot do better than make our columns the vehicle of copious extracts from each of those several documents; and influenced by this conviction we proceed, without delay, to the task of submitting to our readers such extracts as shall best illustrate the current of public sentiment. Mr. Turton, whose spirited line of conduct on a former occasion formed matter of comment in these pages, in the present instance, with his usual ability, observed that "this was indeed a fit subject of congratulation for the meeting and for the Natives of this country, intimating, as it did, that brighter times were in store for them, and that the prejudices by which India had been kept down in the scale of nations were fast fading away. He confessed it was with these con-

siderations¹ that he felt the greatest satisfaction in proposing the resolution, for he did not merely view the abrogation of the Press laws as an important act in itself but also as the harbinger of others that were to follow it." Other passages of this highly important speech we shall probably refer to in the course of our observations; but, for the present, we prefer directing attention to the sentiments of the Native part of the community, and first to those of one not more known for his immense affluence than distinguished for his intelligence and influence over all ranks of his countrymen—we mean Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. After expressing the pleasure he felt at the promulgation of the proposed law, he said, "I have ever felt a deep interest in the removal of all restrictions on the freedom of the Press, and have partaken in every public expression of feeling on that subject. It is natural, therefore, that I should be pleased with the victory, and that as I have helped to fight the battle I could not do better than second this resolution." The tone in which these sentiments are expressed, and the language in which they are conveyed, will serve, we think, very emphatically to shew the height which intelligence has attained among the Native community of Calcutta; and although the brief address in this instance were not ample, yet we have only to pass on to that of another Native gentleman fully to bear us out in the opinion;—Baboo Dackunder Mookerjee, who is an eminent pundit, said—"As it appears that the meeting is unanimous in its opinion as to the freedom of the Press, allow me to explain that the reason for presenting myself is, because I consider that the proposed law is one of the greatest importance to the Native community, in whose behalf I rise to express my sentiments. Sir Charles Metcalfe certainly deserves all the thanks that we are able to bestow on him; and I concur with Mr. Turton, that the liberty we require is not limited liberty, but absolute liberty *under responsibility*. Let the offender be amenable to the laws, and if he deserves punishment a Court of Justice is the tribunal to inflict it. I am sorry that we have some cause of complaint against Lord W. Bentinck, for not having passed this proposed law. It was his duty, according to his oath, if he thought the present law good, to enforce it—if not, to repeal it,—to do neither was hypocrisy. The proposed law is well calculated to promote the benefit of the country—for no country so much needs a free Press as that whose Government is despotic." These instances of the prominence, with which the Natives are stepping forward into public

life, will be interesting to every Englishman of the least nobleness and independence of sentiment; and in addition to what we have already adduced, we are gratified to the highest, in being enabled to superadd another, which being a speech in reply to a gratuitous, stupid, malevolent attack on the Native Press by a Mr. Osborne, who, with an impertinence as inconceivable as intolerable thrust himself into the midst of the assembly almost with the avowed purpose of insulting every one of its members—this speech being a reply to an attack thus wantonly made—the speech of Baboo Russik Kisto Mullik—will be read we are sure with infinite interest. “I had not,” the Baboo says—“intended to address the meeting, but the ungenerous attack on the Native Press claims from me a few words in its defence. Mr. Osborne has contended that the Native Press should have been continued shackled—should not have been set free because it circulated not among the highly civilized, but only among the wealthy, and that its character is worthless. Yet the learned gentleman confessed he could not understand the Native papers,—could not even read their names, and yet he condemns them! Mr. Osborne should have known more of the Native Press ere he came to a sweeping conclusion against it. I have long known that Press. The *Sumachar Durpun* circulates in various districts, and is full of useful information. Certainly, the learned gentleman did not draw his conclusions from the contents of the papers. But it is not the first attempt which has been made to separate the Native from the European Press. Although I am glad to see our rulers now repeat the attempt. Why such distrust of the Natives? Alas! there are good and bad of all races. I conclude by calling the attention of the adversaries of the Native Press to this remarkable passage from Milton.” And the Baboo then quotes the passage already familiar to the English reader—beginning: “Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature—God’s image;—but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself—kills the image of God in the very eye, &c.” If anything required to enhance the triumph of the event, it offers itself in the fact of the harmony of public feeling pervading every rank and grade in the Presidency; for not only do we find European and Native—civil servant and men out of the service coming forward in attestation of their feelings, but likewise members of the East India body, and than which no circumstance connected with the moment gives us more unqualified pleasure. Mr. Crow, an East Indian, observed, “I will trouble the meeting with a few words

on behalf of the class to which I belong, the East Indians, who are equally qualified, and as much entitled to express their sentiments on this subject, as any other part of the community. Mine is no very limited experience among my countrymen, and I am particularly well aware of the opinions of those in the habit of taking part in public meetings, and I will venture to say, there is but one opinion among them. They are all in favor of the freedom of the Press, and unanimous in desiring the proposed law should pass." Turning from these deeply gratifying proofs of the support the whole body of the inhabitants of Calcutta were, at a moment's warning, ready to tender to the Government on so brilliant an occasion, we now beg to draw the reader's attention to Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply—a reply singularly worthy of that attention from the justness of its opinions and the exceeding nobleness of its manner and tone. Sir Charles, after thanking the community for the testimony they had afforded in approbation of his own and his colleagues proceedings, observes, "but that highly as he prized their esteem, he would not underrate the character of that Address, by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode," he continues, "of giving authentic expression to public opinion on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world is concerned." — See *Sir Charles Metcalfe's Reply in full*, p. 580.

These opinions are evidently so sound and unimpeachable, that it would be supererogatory to pause to comment upon them. In one part of the Reply, in an elevated spirit, he particularly observes—"It cannot be, we are permitted by divine authority to be here, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are, doubtless, here for higher purposes; one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe, over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends than the liberty of the Press." These are magnanimous sentiments, and worthy to inspire the breast of that man called to administer the Government of such an empire as Hindostan. For the first time, in the annals of our Indian rule, has there issued the example of a truly great and high-minded Ruler. Sir Charles Metcalfe has seized upon circumstances to prove what may be the virtues of the human heart. To lose no time, however, in introducing

other instances, of his admirable sentiments we refer at once to the following:—"The time was, when the freedom of—" *See Reply, p. 581.*

These opinions are followed by a panegyric on the late celebrated and, we have the misfortune to add, detested John Adam—the author of the very code, of which Sir Charles himself was that day the contemplated abolitionist. Of the justness of that panegyric, difference of opinion, of course, will exist. There are those, perhaps, who, to the present moment, smarting from the wounds his tyranny inflicted, will be prepared with neither praise nor regret for his memory. However, on the score of his virtues, we now permit Sir Charles himself to speak. "To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them, (the Press laws) cannot be more strikingly shewn, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services; the soul of honour and virtue; admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him; but condemned by the public, who knew him not, solely on account of these laws which they abhor."

We have done our utmost to introduce to the reader as much of this valuable document as possible. All that is left in our power now to offer of it is its concluding sentence, in which Sir Charles, alluding to the solitudes notified in the address, that he should himself pass the contemplated law without leaving its enactment to his successor, says:—"I am sensible of your kindness," &c.—*See conclusion of the Reply, p. 582.*

With this, we sum up our observations for the present; merely affording ourselves scope to remark, that now, indeed, may our Eastern empire be said to have put on the wings of its freedom! that, at length, has it become emancipated from the immense manacles that bound it;—that now, its limbs free, its energies unrepressed, the yoke which galled it, broken, the legal tyranny inflicted by John Adam—its cruel, its barbarous, its intolerable Press code swept away—now its march on the high road to civilization is unimpeded, and its freedom, and its happiness, and its greatness may be regarded as having at length received their first seal.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. IX.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—

Sir,—1. I have still a few words to say, touching the state of this army, which may be beneficial to all concerned; and although the present is a day of peace, which brings not its qualities prominently into view, still there are objects which require attention, as they tend to preserve better order and arrangement.

2. It is customary, when no emergent call requires the services of a Native regiment, to grant to a proportion of the men leave to visit their homes and friends. Many of these men formerly outstayed this leave, and may still, perhaps, exceed the period of the indulgence given them, under various pretences, but, generally, under that of ill health. That sickness may, on occasion, have been the cause, is not improbable; but there is reason to believe that it has very frequently been feigned.

3. Under the Bengal Presidency, those, who obtain the indulgence of leave, experience a deduction of two rupees monthly, from their pay; but on this side, no such deduction, I believe, is made. This, perhaps, is a point, which only requires to be noticed to place both establishments on a similar footing: for as there are many expenses to which a sepoy is subject, when present at his duty, but unnecessary when living in his native village among his relations. I do not see, that it would be any hardship to bring those on furlough of this establishment, to the same scale with those of Bengal.

4. The European officer sustains a reduction of his half-batta and house rent on going to Europe on furlough; which is more than the half of his Indian allowances; and, surely, the sepoy and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officer can have no reason to complain, in being brought under the same circumstances with those of their officers and of another establishment. The benefit which is likely to arise from this measure, is, that it may tend to check that propensity, formerly so common, and perhaps still frequent, of men exceeding the leave granted them; as they, no doubt, will recollect, that the sooner they return to their duty, the sooner will they receive their full pay; and men will thus have less inducement to exceed the time allowed them. Although this is not a very important case, yet every circumstance tending to establish good order, merits the attention of those who wear a

Bombay, 22nd February, 1834.

RED COAT.

East India and Col. Mag. Vol. x., No. 61, December.

X

ON THE CLIMATE OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS FROM INDIA.

BY T. E. DEMPSTER, ESQ.

The island of Van Dieman's Land, lies between the 42d and 45th degrees of south latitude, and 145th and 158th of east longitude. It is situate at the southern extremity of the great continent of New Holland, from which it is separated by a strait about 20 leagues wide. It is begirt by a bold and rocky coast, presenting to the stormy southern ocean every form of rugged cliff and promontory.

The general appearance of the country in the vicinity of Hobart Town, (of which alone I can speak,) is that of one vast and dense forest. Steep hills of various heights, covered from the base to the summit with tall trees, rise in succession as far as the eye can reach, leaving little plain or level ground between. The higher hills, or such as assume the character of mountains, become bare of trees as they attain a certain altitude; and generally terminate in a rugged crest of basaltic formation.

A stranger, who has heard of the rapid progress of the colony, may naturally suppose, that the labour of man has already produced a considerable change in the aspect of the country; and may prepare himself to see extensive tracts of clear and cultivated ground. Nothing can be more opposite to the actual scene, he views on sailing up the Derwent. The quantity of land that has already been reclaimed from nature, and subjected to the plough (although really considerable) appears to the eye utterly insignificant, when contrasted with the vast surrounding forest, which will probably never be entirely subject to the dominion of man.

There is, perhaps, no country of equal extent, within the temperate zone, in which the culturable land bears so small a proportion to that which is barren and unfit for the plough. Hardly one-third of the island has yet been located, but even now, the new colonist finds the greatest difficulty in selecting an eligible spot to settle on. The remaining parts of the island are as yet imperfectly known; but are generally believed to be barren, mountainous and nearly inaccessible.

In the Hobart Town, and New Norfolk districts, the proportion of arable land, is much smaller, than in most of the other settled parts: and the soil is of very unequal quality. The narrow strips of level ground near the margin of rivers, and the low

land or "bottoms" between the hills consist of the richest alluvial soil, and produce food for man in unexampled abundance; but in other situations, the land is of various quality, and requires correct agricultural management to render it productive. Van Dieman's Land, although well supplied with water, for all domestic purposes, is remarkably deficient in navigable rivers. Of these the Derwent is the most considerable, and is, at its mouth, a river of great promise. Before reaching Hobart Town, it is more strictly an arm of the sea; just above the town, its channel becomes somewhat contracted,—but it soon again widens, and, for a distance of 12 or 14 miles, assumes the appearance of a magnificent salt-water-lake; it then puts on the true character of a river, running for a farther distance of 10 or 12 miles in a deep, narrow and winding channel; after which (like most of the other Australian rivers) it soon degenerates into a mere mountain-torrent. None of its tributaries are navigable, and although dignified with the name of rivers, many of them are only streams of clear water running down from the hills over rocky beds.

I arrived at Hobart Town on the 12th of March, 1833, and shall endeavour to describe the seasons in the order, in which I experienced them. The weather on my landing, gave me no favorable impression of the climate. The wind blew with great violence from the south, accompanied by frequent and heavy showers; Mount Wellington was entirely hid in dense vapours, and the air felt cold and piercing in the extreme. But my sensations had been rendered morbidly acute by ill health, and recent exposure to a very high temperature.

March, April, and May correspond to Autumn, in countries north of the equator. The mean temperature of this season is, I believe, correctly stated to be about 65° of Fahrenheit.* The air is, in general, clear and bracing, and the whole season would be esteemed temperate and agreeable in any part of the world. Little rain falls in March and April, but sometimes a good deal in May. During a great part of the latter month (in 1833), it blew a gale from the north-west. Some calm days in March were warm during the forenoon, and the heat of

* I failed in obtaining a correct meteorological Register at Hobart Town. The mean temperatures here given are taken from an useful little publication, "The Van Dieman's Land Almanac, for 1833." From this source also, I have refreshed my recollection of several points relating to the seasons; but I have advanced no statement, which does not correspond with my own experience.

the sun inconvenient for a few hours; but the evenings were always so cold, as to render a fire agreeable, and warm clothing indispensable.

The winter months are June, July, and August: this too is the rainy season; but rain does not fall as in tropical climates. There are considerable, but uncertain, intervals, of fine dry weather. The average temperature of winter is about 44°. The winter of 1833 was admitted to have been unusually mild. No snow fell on the low ground, either at Hobart Town or New Norfolk. For a few mornings only did I observe the whole country white with hoar-frost. The tops of the neighbouring hills of moderate height, were frequently covered with snow early in the morning; but it melted and disappeared, after being exposed for a few hours to the influence of the sun. On the higher hills, it remained a longer time; and Mount Wellington, which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, retained a sprinkling of snow on its summit all winter. A part of "the western range" visible from New Norfolk, was white with snow all the time I remained on the island. The water in shallow pools, and in vessels placed outside the house, was frequently found frozen in the morning; but it speedily melted. The severity of the winter, in different parts of the island, is very various, and depends on the elevation of the country. Although we had no snow at New Norfolk in 1833, yet in the neighbourhood of Bothwell, 34 miles distant, there were frequent and heavy falls. During the winter months, a dense fog often collects towards evening, and hangs over the course of rivers, and occupies the narrow valleys between the hills, leaving their summits visible above the mist. These fogs continue during the night, and early part of the morning, until they are dispersed by a breeze, which springs up from 9 to 11 a.m., again to collect at nightfall. In certain situations they remain all day. This formed my only objection to the beautiful village of *New Norfolk*,* where I resided; its situation rendering it peculiarly liable to these fogs in winter. Hobart Town, and other places in the immediate vicinity of the sea, do not suffer from this annoyance. The winter is, I think, generally considered the most pleasant season of the year; and, indeed, nothing can be conceived more delightful, than a fine winter's day in Van Dieman's Land. The rays of the sun give an agreeable warmth;

* New Norfolk is 22 miles from Hobart Town, and is situated on the Derwent at the extremity of its navigable portion.

the air is cool, dry, and bracing, but entirely free from chilliness; and the atmosphere has a clearness and transparency, of which I can convey no idea in words. The temperature stimulates to moderate bodily exercise, but permits inactivity without pinching with cold. Of such days there are a large portion during the season.

The months of September, October, and November, form the spring. The mean temperature of this season is from 50 to 60°. A good deal of rain falls; much of the weather is delightful, but there are frequent, sudden, and extensive atmospheric vicissitudes. These alternations of temperature are not so frequent as in the spring of England; but their range is greater. In this season should the unwary traveller be tempted, by the mildness of the air, to mount the top of a coach thinly clad, he will soon have reason to repent his improvidence.

The summer months are December, January, and February. It is difficult to give a correct idea of such a climate as the summer of Van Dieman's Land, the mean temperature of which is below 70°, and yet the thermometer occasionally ranges as high as 100 to 110°.

The forenoon is generally hot, and the sun is so powerful as to render exercise, in the open air, irksome; but every perfect shade forms a cool retreat; during this time a light land-wind blows. Before noon the sea-breeze sets in, and with it comes a sudden and extensive fall of temperature. All may now go abroad without inconvenience, for the remainder of the day. The evening is generally so cool as to render a fire pleasant, and blankets at night can seldom be dispensed with; such is the ordinary summer weather. The land or north-wind, instead of being temperate as above described, is sometimes sultry and oppressive; and the thermometer rises to 90, 100, and even as high as 110°. It may be laid down as a general rule, that the hotter the land-wind, the more sudden and extensive will be the fall of temperature, which is sure to follow. So early as November, 1833, I experienced more than one good example of a Van Dieman's Land hot wind. The change which succeeds these excessive heats is most remarkable. While this "Sirocco" blows, all are oppressed with the sultry and heated atmosphere; suddenly the wind shifts, clouds collect, a smart shower falls, and the inhabitants are instantly transported, as it were, to another and entirely different climate. Fires are lit, great coats muddled on, and all moving about to keep themselves warm.

I used to be much puzzled, how to clothe myself at this season; warm clothing was oppressive during the forenoon; but if I ventured any distance from home thinly clad, I was sure to return pinched and benumbed with cold. Some of the oldest residents make it a rule never to put off their warm clothing at any period of the year.

Having now given some separate account of each season, I proceed to notice the peculiarities of the climate as a whole; and, first, I would particularly direct your attention to the sudden and extensive alternations of temperature, to which it is liable, especially during the spring and summer months.

The effect of atmospheric vicissitudes on the human body depends, I conceive, principally on three circumstances, viz., the suddenness of the change, its extent, and the condition of the weather before such change occurs—of these, the last appears to be of most importance.

Small and frequent diurnal vicissitudes, such as take place in England, seem to produce little injurious effect; but a sudden accession of cold, occurring after a long period of hot weather, is universally admitted to be highly dangerous and hurtful. In Van Dieman's Land the alternations of temperature are peculiar, and correspond with neither of the above cases. In summer, there is generally a single diurnal change, but its range is considerable. Sometimes the heat is excessive, but it seldom continues above a few hours, and is invariably followed by a great and sudden fall of temperature.

It is a commonly received opinion in Van Dieman's Land, that these vicissitudes, instead of being deleterious, are positively salutary. That a sudden fall of the thermometer, to the extent of from 30 to 50°, must be injurious in many morbid conditions of body, cannot be doubted; but universal experience seems to prove, that, to the great mass of the inhabitants these changes are at least innoxious.

The cause of this may be illustrated by a familiar example.—Suppose a healthy individual to have taken as much exercise in a warm day at home, as to raise the temperature of his body to its highest standard, but without having carried it so far as to produce fatigue:—such a person may suddenly plunge into cold water, not only with safety but with advantage:—he will rise from his bath invigorated and refreshed. But should he continue his exercise so long, as to induce exhaustion and profuse perspiration, and then use the cold-bath, he will expose himself to imminent danger. In Van Dieman's Land the

healthy and vigorous inhabitant is occasionally subjected to a high temperature for a few hours; true, he is oppressed and incommoded, but neither exhausted nor debilitated; in fine, he is much in the condition of the person in the first supposed case. He is then suddenly plunged, not into cold water, but into cold air;—the effect is the same in kind, viz., tonic and invigorating.

From what I have stated it would appear, that the climate of Van Dieman's Land is, on the whole, agreeable to the feelings, and conducive to the health, of its European inhabitants. Their appearance is eminently hale and robust, and the beauty of the children, and rosy complexions of the women, are most striking to the eye of the Indian visitor. All the domestic animals of England thrive and multiply, and retain the best qualities of the stock, from which they spring. Almost every fruit, vegetable, tree, and shrub which the British Isles produce in the open air, grow in Van Dieman's Land, in increased luxuriance and fruitfulness.

The orange, which comes to great perfection at Sydney, will not bear in Van Dieman's Land. Grapes ripen in the open air, but they require much care and a warm exposure. Apples, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., are abundant and excellent.

“ The great extent of sea gives a particular character to climates south of the equator; the winter being mild, and the summers cold. Thus, in Van Dieman's Land, corresponding nearly in latitude to Rome, the winters are more mild than at Naples, and the summers not warmer than those at Paris, which is 79 farther from the equator. The effect on vegetation is very remarkable. Tree ferns, for instance, which require abundance of moisture, and an equalization of the seasons, are found in Van Dieman's Land, in latitude 42°, and in New Zealand, in south latitude 45°* . There are some splendid specimens of the tree fern, growing in a deep, shady, and moist valley in the neighbourhood of New Norfolk.

The climate of Australia, has undoubtedly the effect of distinctly modifying the human race, even in the first generation. Almost without exception, the children have fair hair, and blue eyes:—they grow up tall, and thin, and soon arrive at puberty; in character they are energetic, intelligent, and courageous, and believe themselves a great improvement on the parent stock. This is more strictly a description of the Sydney youth.

* Lyell's Geology.

The rising generation of Van Dieman's Land (for there the *first* generation is only yet rising,) promise to assimilate to the character of their neighbours; although I anticipate, they will excel them in "bone and muscle."

The cause of the occasional hot-wind, and the diurnal alteration of temperature, which occur during the summer months, will be found in the geographical position of the island.

Whatever the nature of the interior of the great continent of Australia may be, this at least is certain, that a current of air, in its passage over its surface in summer becomes intensely heated. Van Dieman's Land being situated at the southern extremity of New Holland, and only separated from it by a narrow strait, is alternately exposed to the influence of the sultry north-wind coming from the main-land, and to the cold breeze from the open sea, as it rushes forward to supply the place of the air, which has been rarified by the action of the sun, on that vast tract of land. The insular situation of Van Dieman's Land forms its grand protection against the north-wind. It is only when circumstances are favorable to its unobstructed passage across the channel, that the "hot-wind" is felt, in all its unmitigated violence.

The northern island of New Zealand, although nearer the equator, than Van Dieman's Land, being removed from the immediate influence of the great continent, is (I understand) neither subject to hot winds, nor to alternate land and sea breezes.

I suspect the extraordinary degree of salubrity, which has been ascribed to the climate of Van Dieman's Land, is somewhat exaggerated. That several diseases of common occurrence, in European countries, have not yet made their appearance in that island, is certain;—but this may, hereafter, be found to depend on causes unconnected with climate.

In 1833, the whole population only amounted to 28,000. Of these a great majority may fairly be supposed to belong to a class, little subject to disease, viz., vigorous, grown up, and middle aged persons of both sexes, well fed and well clothed, and fully engaged in healthy and active out-door employment. They have not yet suffered from the evils, which arise from a dense and crowded population, or from those which attend the extremes of riches and poverty.

I believe the climate of Van Dieman's Land to be as well suited to the European constitution, as any in the world; but as the inhabitants increase, and become congregated in large

towns, I fear they must expect to come in, for a fair share of those ills, which flesh is heir to.

The supposed unusual fecundity of the Australians may, perhaps, be accounted for on nearly the same principles.

During my residence at New Norfolk, I had an opportunity of seeing all the interesting cases of disease, which occurred in that district; and I daily visited the Colonial Invalid Hospital, an extensive and well-regulated establishment, containing about 120 patients.

The nature of the prevailing diseases might be conjectured from the account I have given of the climate. They are catarrhs, cynanche tonsillaris, rheumatism, and pulmonic affections. Catarrh, is, I think, less common than in England. I only saw a few cases of sore throat, but I understand it sometimes prevails in a severe epidemic form. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, is often severe and obstinate. Acute inflammation of the lungs is of frequent occurrence, and if not treated in the most active manner, proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination.

I witnessed several cases of consumption. I believe I am fully justified in stating, that the climate is extremely injurious to persons predisposed to hæmoptysis; and that it is apt to excite to fatal activity, incipient tubercles in the lungs.

I was informed, by a medical gentleman long resident in the Island, that no person born and brought up in the Colony had died of consumption; but that a few children, who were sent to England for education, had been carried off by this disease on their return.

When I first arrived in Van Dieman's Land, no case of exanthematous disease had ever occurred. During the winter of 1833, I saw in the New Norfolk hospital a private of H. M.'s 63d regiment, who was labouring under a severe and well-marked attack of scarletina; this was, I believe, the first instance of the disease ever known in the Island. Puerperal fever showed itself, I think for the first time, in the autumn of 1833. In the district of New Norfolk, six or seven persons were seized, out of a very limited number of females, and of these, three died. Ophthalmia is common, and often ends in impaired vision. The number of persons afflicted with mania, and structural diseases of the heart and great vessels, is, I think, very great: they are almost all convicts. Syphilis, in all its forms, is now common enough. Idiopathic fevers generally are of rare occurrence. Intermittents and remittents almost unknown. This last fact would seem to prove, either that miasma

is not generated at all, or only in so diluted a form, as to be innoxious.

The mean temperature even of summer is extremely moderate, and any condition of the atmosphere, favourable to the production of miasmata, cannot continue long in operation, by reason of the frequent vicissitudes.

The annual quantity of rain, which falls, is less than in England. The country is in general elevated, and the water speedily carried off by running streams. High winds prevail at all seasons of the year; and the tall and scantily-leaved forest trees admit a free circulation of air, through most parts of the uncleared country. Dead leaves, and other decaying vegetable matter, are consumed by the fires, which often take place in the forest during summer. It is worthy of remark, that scarcely a forest tree is to be found in any part of the island, which does not bear on its trunk marks of burning.

In estimating the benefit to be expected from the climate of Van Dieman's Land, it is well to bear in mind, that our experience of its effects on invalids from this country is yet limited; and that it may not, of itself, warrant any very confident general conclusions. This experience, however, so far as it goes, is eminently favorable. Every one, of whose case I could obtain an account, had experienced great and decided benefit; with the exception of a few persons, who arrived in the colony, either labouring under, or having a strong predisposition to thoracic disease. But several, who in the end afforded the most triumphant proofs of the unaided effects of the climate, did not begin to improve, until they had resided many months on the island.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, now settled in Van Dieman's Land, arrived from India in a miserable state of health, and labouring under chronic liver affection. For the first year, he experienced little or no relief; after which he rapidly improved, and is now one of the most healthy and active persons I ever saw.

In recommending a voyage to Van Dieman's Land the medical practitioner, who has made himself acquainted with the nature of the climate, will of course be guided by general principles. But so far as our present knowledge and experience go, I think we may safely conclude that, with a very few exceptions, all invalids for whom a change of climate is deemed necessary, may hope to derive the fullest benefits of such change, by a temporary residence in Van Dieman's Land.

Van Dieman's Land has, in one respect, a great advantage over all the other places in the Indian seas, usually resorted to by invalids from India. The towns, the streets and shops, the inhabitants, manners and customs—all are English; every thing tropical is left behind and forgotten for a time; old and pleasing recollections renewed; and morbid associations and habits, broken and destroyed. The advantage of such moral remedies, in aiding the cure of long continued chronic disease, every physician will fully appreciate.

I have no doubt, that if all the convalescent depots were abolished, and the sick of the European regiments sent to one well regulated sanitarium at Hobart Town, a vast number of men would be yearly saved, who are now lost to Government, either by death, or by being invalided, or discharged and sent home, as unfit for longer service in India.

I regret, I am unable to add any satisfactory account of the climate of New South Wales. I arrived at Sydney on the 20th of January, and left it on the 2d of March. During the whole of this time, I suffered every inconvenience of a hot climate in full perfection. One visit of the "hotwind" lasted five days, without intermission; the thermometer rose to 100°, and the climate exactly resembled that of the Upper Provinces of India, in April and May. There was no unusual degree of sickness in the town, during these great heats; and every one went about his ordinary occupation in the open air, without even thinking of the protection of an umbrella. The inhabitants assert, that all the other seasons are delightful—more mild and less variable, than in Van Dieman's Land.

It is probable, that greatly debilitated invalids, would do well, to spend *first* winter in New South Wales. Sydney is a handsome and populous city—provisions are cheap, and all the comforts and luxuries of a large town available.—*Trans. of Med. and Phy. Soc.*

PONIAPAH THE BRAHMIN,

WHO WAS BLOWN OFF FROM THE MUZZLE OF A CANNON!

Orme says, that, in February 1752, a little before the battle of Covrepauk, Captain Clive enlisted Mahomed Iaseof, as Captain of a company of sepoys in the English service: he proved himself to be a brave and resolute man, but cool and wary in action, and capable of stratagem: his merit raised him, so that in 1754 he was Commander-in-Chief of all the sepoys in the service

of the English. After the severe blow which Major Lawrence sustained by the loss of a convoy with supplies, on the 15th of February, near Cootaparah, he was much assisted in procuring supplies from Tondiman's country, by the activity and vigilance of Mahomed Issoof, an excellent partisan, who constantly procured intelligence of the enemy's motions; and, having a perfect knowledge of the country, planned the marches of the convoys so well, that by constantly changing the roads, and the times of bringing the provisions out of the woods, not one of them was intercepted for three months. However, Major Lawrence was in such circumstances, that, if the enemy's Generals had been indued with common sagacity or activity, they might soon have rendered his situation at Trichinopoly desperate. In this distress, it was discovered that the army had for some time been exposed to the danger of treachery from a person in whom, by the nature of his office, Major Lawrence had been obliged to repose the utmost confidence.

One day, in the beginning of April, a Brahmin informed the servant of Captain Kilpatrick, that as he was bathing, that morning, at the river side, some of the enemies Colleries crossed the river and gave a parcel to some Colleries belonging to the English camp, who he heard, although indistinctly, saying something about a letter, and Mahomed Issoof, the commander of the sepoy; he added, that he knew the men who had taken the parcel, and desired assistance to seize them. The Colleries were immediately taken up, and one of them, without hesitation, delivered a woollen parcel, containing a letter directed to Mahomed Issoof, which Captain Kilpatrick immediately carried to the Major, in whose presence it was opened, and interpreted by Poniapah, the principal linguist. It was from the Regent of Mysore, sealed with his seal of signature, and on the back was stamped with the print of a hand, a form equivalent with the Mysoreans to an oath. The letter desired Mahomed Issoof, and another officer of sepoy, to meet, according to their promise, some persons who were to be deputed by the King, with powers to adjust the time and manner of betraying the city of Trichinopoly; in reward for which service, the King promised, if the plot succeeded, to give Mahomed Issoof a sum of money, equal to £160,000 sterling, a considerable command in his army, with some lands; he agreed likewise to reward, in the manner that Mahomed Issoof should recommend such friends as he might employ in the enterprise. On this Mahomed Issoof, the other officer of sepoy mentioned in the letter, the

Brahmin who gave the information, and the Collieres he had accused, were imprisoned; and Captain Kilpatrick, with Captain Caillaud, were appointed to examine them. The Brahmin was a writer to the commissary of the army, and had lately been confined upon a suspicion of having embezzled some money; he persisted in his story; but the Collieres said that the parcel was first discovered by them laying on some steps near the place where they were washing, and that asking one another what it might be, they concluded it was something belonging to a person who had washed there in the morning, or to the Brahmin himself, who was then washing very near them: so they agreed not to touch it, and went away; but one, less scrupulous than the rest, in hopes that it might contain something of value, returned and took it up. Mahomed Issooof and the other sepoy officer, declared that they knew nothing of the matter. Poniapah, the linguist, interpreted the depositions, and gave it as his opinion, that the Brahmin knew more of the letter than he had discovered. The next day, the prisoners were examined again, when the Brahmin was assured that his life should be spared if he would reveal the truth: upon which, he declared, that the day before he accused the Collieres, he went to Seringham, in consequence of a message from the Regent of Mysore, desiring to see him; when the Regent offered him a reward of a lac of rupees if he would contrive to make use of the letter in question, so as to prejudice Mahomed Issooof in the minds of the English; he added, that he undertook the commission partly for the sake of the reward, and partly from desire to be revenged on Mahomed Issooof, who had been the principal author of his late imprisonment. The Collieres were again examined separately, and agreed, without any variation, in the deposition they made the day before; upon which they, as well as Mahomed Issooof and the other sepoy officer were released and declared innocent.

However, suspicions were entertained that the whole truth had not been told, and that some person, of much more consequence than an insignificant writer, such as the Brahmin, was at the bottom of this daring iniquity. The Brahmin, was, therefore, sent back to prison, and remained there several days, often urged to discover more; but still persisting in his second deposition. At length, Major Lawrence finding that gentle methods produced nothing, determined to try the effect of terror, and ordered Poniapah, the linguist, to acquaint him that he must prepare to die the next morning, unless he confessed

the whole truth, and supported it by proofs. The linguist returned and said the prisoner had now confessed that he had been advised to go to the King and propose the scheme of the letter, by one Gopinrauze, a man who resided at Trichinopoly, and formerly served as an interpreter to the English Commandant of the garrison. Gopinrauze was immediately examined; he said he knew nothing of the affair, but appeared confounded and frightened, upon which Poniapah the linguist said he was certainly guilty. Whilst the examination of Gopinrauze was carried on, in the camp, the Brahmin, confined in the city, contrived to send a message to Mahomed Issoof, desiring to see him, having something of importance to communicate. Mahomed Issoof immediately repaired to the prison, taking the precaution to carry another person with him to be witness of the conversation, when the prisoner made the following declaration:—That, serving in the Commissary's department, under Peramrauze, the principal agent and interpreter to the English Commissary, he had several times been sent to Seringham to solicit the release of his master's family, who had been taken prisoners when the convoy coming from Tricatapolly was defeated. After several journies, he procured their liberty, and a little while afterwards Poniapah proposed to him, as he was known in the enemy's camp, to carry a letter and deliver it either to the King of Mysore or some of his principal officers; the Brahmin answered that it was a dangerous business, for which he might be hanged; to which the linguist replied that he should be able to save him, by saying that he employed him as a spy. The Brahmin desired time to consider, and immediately went and consulted his master, Peramrauze, who advised him to comply with Poniapah's request. Poniapah, however, apprehensive of a discovery, told him that it was not proper to write the letter in the English camp, but directed the prisoner to write it himself when arrived in the enemy's camp; which instruction he obeyed. The letter was addressed to two principal officers, desiring they would persuade the Regent at Mysore to write to Major Lawrence, and request him to send Poniapah to Seringham, in order to hear some proposals relating to the dispute with the Nabob, concerning Trichinopoly. The next day, messengers from the Regent came to Major Lawrence, by whose orders Poniapah proceeded to Seringham; the Brahmin accompanied him, and was present during his whole conversation with the Regent; who began by exclaiming against the Nabob for

his breach of faith, and asked what reasons the English could have for supporting him in it. Poniapah answered, that in the year 1748, when the French attacked Fort St. David, the Nabob, Mahomed-ally, had assisted the English in defending their fort. Poniapah, then asked the Regent what he had in his heart: he replied, that if the English would pay him all the expenses he had incurred, during the war, he would go away; or, if they would give him the city of Trichinopoly, he would pay their expenses; or, lastly, if the Nabob and his whole family would come and throw themselves at his feet, beg for mercy, and own themselves beggars, that would satisfy him. He said, "Why do the English stay here and spend their money to no purpose? My expense is no greater than it would be if I remained in Mysore." Poniapah, replied, that he knew the English would give up the city, if their expenses were reimbursed; for, that he had seen a letter to this purport, written by the Governor of Madras, five or six months ago. The Regent said, he was ready to make the agreement, but that it must be kept a secret from the French, for he would not trust them, knowing that they wanted the city for themselves. Poniapah assured him, that the business might be concluded as soon as Mr. Park arrived at Tanjore; and, in answer to questions made by the Regent, he told him,—that the English got all their provisions from Tondiman's country—that there were only provisions for two months in the city—and likewise revealed some other interesting particulars of their condition. The Regent assured him, that if the negotiation succeeded, he would give him a great reward in money, a number of villages, and the command of a thousand Brahmias; for Poniapah himself was a Brahmin. The conference then finished, and Poniapah, at his return to camp, reported to the Major such part of it only as could not prejudice himself: he likewise ordered the Brahmin to say nothing of what he had heard to any one, excepting his master Peramrauze, and to tell him only such particulars as he himself intended to relate to the Major. Some time after, the Commissary's business requiring the Brahmin to go to Tanjore, Poniapah was averse to his departure. On his return from thence, he was confined, under a guard of sepoy, for a deficiency in some money, which had been entrusted to him; but Peramrauze, promising to be responsible for him, Mahomed Issoof, after much solicitation, released him; as soon as he came out of his confinement, his master sent him to Poniapah, who told him, that so much time had been lost, by his journey to

Tanjore, and his confinement after his return, that the Regent, who had heard nothing of the business since they went to Seringham together, must imagine they had trifled with him; it was necessary therefore, he said, that the Brahmin should go to the Regent without delay. The Brahmin consenting, Poniapah gave him instructions how to conduct himself; in consequence of which, he advised the Regent to write to Mr. Palk at Tanjore, desiring him to get permission for Poniapah to come again to Seringham; he added, that if the Regent could in the mean time, contrive to prevent the English from receiving provisions, they must inevitably retire; that as the Nelloor Subahdar was the only person who knew how to conduct their convoys, it was necessary to get him killed, which might easily be effected, since he often went abroad with small parties; but, as a surer method to remove him, the Regent ought to write a letter addressed to him, pretending that he had promised to betray the city. The Regent wrote the letter without hesitation, and delivered it to the Brahmin, who, returning from Seringham, was taken up with the letter concealed in his clothes by some of the English troopers;—they carried him a prisoner to the camp, but without discovering the letter; he was extricated out of this difficulty by Poniapah, who, being ordered to examine him, reported that he had been to visit some relations at Elumiserum. As soon as he was released, he went to his master Peramrauze, and gave him some hints of the business he had been doing at Seringham. The next day, he laid the letter on the steps, by the river side, and as soon as he saw one of the Colliers take it up, went and gave information to Captain Kilpatrick's servant.

Mahomed Issoof, on hearing this account, immediately went to Peramrauze, and asked him what he knew of the affair. The man threw himself at his feet and implored his mercy; but Mahomed Issoof immediately secured him, and returning to the camp, related what the Brahmin had declared, on which Poniapah was seized and imprisoned.

The Brahmin repeated to the Court of Enquiry, without addition or deviation, all he had declared to Mahomed Issoof: being asked, what induced him to accuse Gopinrauze, he said, that when Major Lawrence had determined to put him to death, unless he discovered his accomplices, Poniapah, who was ordered to acquaint him of this resolution, advised him to accuse somebody, and asked him whether he had lately had any conversation with Gopinrauze; he replied, that he had met him at the

house of Peramrauze, on the evening after his return from Ser-
ringham, and that they had conversed together, in private,
near a quarter of an hour, whilst a number of sepoy officers and
other persons were assembled in the house, in order to see the
experiments of a conjurer, who had been sent for by his master,
to discover in what manner the money was lost, for which he,
the Brahmin, had been confined on his return from Tanjore;
upon this Ponipah advised him to accuse Gopinrauze, and to
stick to that,—that would do. Peramrauze was likewise ex-
amined, his evidence coinciding with the declaration of the
Brahmin, in all the points of which the Brahmin had declared
him to have any knowledge. PONIAPAH was condemned, and
some time after *blown off from the muzzle of a cannon!!!* He
confessed nothing! His antipathy to Mahomed Issoof arose
from his jealousy of the influence which that officer had
obtained in the camp, by which his own importance was much
diminished."

This whole case appears to be redundant with complicated
treachery; it shows the imbecility of Lawrence, and the
virulence of the disputes between his Native officers for the
ascendancy over him; the intrigues befitted a Hindoo Court—
the atrocity of the judicial proceedings was in character with
a Moslem camp—but the barbarous infliction of the punishment
disgraced even a Court Martial.

The guilt or innocence of Ponipah is now a question for the
historian to decide upon: and it is to be hoped that some of the
members of the Hindoo Literary Society, Natives of Madras or
Trichinopoly, will investigate it with more coolness than could
be expected from Kilpatrick and Caillaud, or the evidence of
the Brahmin writer of the commissary, of Mahomed Issoof. Go-
pinrauze, or Peramrauze, and of the other witnesses, placed, as
it were, at the muzzle of a gun! Some years afterwards Ma-
homed Issoof actually did revolt.

COL. FREDERICK'S REPORT ON THE PROVISION DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The system, in its general principle, may be called the same
under all the Presidencies, as regarding the provisioning of
European and Native troops from the Commissariat, in all situa-
tions where the regulations of the several Presidencies entitle
them to receive rations; but this latter circumstance varies in
its application; for, in Bengal, Europeans, married or unmar-

ried, receive rations from Government all the year round; at Madras, in the field, and in field stations; but, in Bombay, they are provisioned only while on actual service or marching.

There are two modes of provisioning Europeans; nor am I aware that the one, of the men dieting themselves, in fixed stations, has any serious objection to it, as the men's messes are very strictly superintended, and the power of varying the materials of their food pleases them: besides, the soldier in Bengal, if not also at Madras, would have the advantage derived from the lowness of price in comparison with what the same kind of articles would cost on the western side of India.

Here I must beg to go somewhat into detail, otherwise the conclusions I draw may have the appearance of not being sufficiently borne out by facts. The soldier in Bengal always gets a smaller ration than at Madras or Bombay, though it varies at different seasons of the year. The ration for half batta stations is peculiar to Bengal. The following is the comparative state of rations issued to Europeans, at the three Presidencies, marching or on actual service.

SPECIES.	Field Service or full Batta Station.			Half Batta Station.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz.	The men provision themselves.	The men provision themselves.
Bread - - - -	—	—	—	1 0	The men provision themselves.	The men provision themselves.
Biscuit, or - - -	1 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	—		
Rice, in lieu of bisc.	2 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	—		
Meat - - - -	—	—	—	1 0		
Fresh Meat - - -	—	1 8 0	1 8 0	—		
Including bone for 5 months in the year	1 8	—	—	—		
Do. for 7 months do.	1 4	—	—	—		
Salt - - - -	0 2	0 2 10	0 2 0	0 2		
Wood - - - -	3 0	5 billets.	4 0 0	3 0		
Spirits - - - -	2 drams.	2 drams.	2 drams.	1 dram.		

the plan of the family-man supplying his own wants, independent of any general contract entered into for the whole regiment, has public economy on its side, as the ration costs Government, at a full-batta station in Bengal, Rs. 7-12-7½; and at a half-batta station, Rs. 6-3-2. In Bombay, at a full-batta station, it costs Rs. 8-12. At Madras, about the same. Through out India, no greater deduction can be made from the soldier's pay than threepence halfpenny per diem. There is another difference that amounts in its effects to a discrepancy, as re-

guards India—the non-commissioned officers in Bengal pay higher rates for their rations than the privates, though receiving no greater quantity or variety of food; it is true this is in accordance with his Majesty's warrant, but its application is both partial and local. But men in garrison stations at Bombay, being unable to procure provisions at the usual rates, during a period of scarcity, are supplied, at their own request, with a ration consisting of 1 lb. of meat, 2 lbs. of wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice, and 1 lb. of bread, for which they pay 70 reas, which is equal to 2 annas, 9 pies, and 6 tenths; and when individuals or small details are marching, they are allowed $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, per man, per mensem, for their provisions, under the head of dry batta. To save the expense of the Commissariat establishments, a similar plan obtains, in Berhgal, in giving at half-batta stations 6 rupees, and at full-batta stations 10 rupees, per man, as a compensation for provisions. At Madras, the European troops have the same indulgence as the Native, by receiving compensation on the rise of the price of rice in the market, without paying anything for it in return.

Having condensed these details, as to this head, which, at all the Presidencies, would be the same, if acting on the same principle, I shall take that part of the system in which they differ, and proceed to the portion of the subject,—“The relative situation of the soldier to the State,”—never losing sight of his comfort and health, as the prominent features of the discussion. In reference to the individual, it will, I should imagine, be easily admitted, that in any situation he receives the best of food, if not better, from the public stores, than he can procure by an accidental contract. So far, his health is preserved; but his convenience, on the other hand, may be consulted by his appropriating a small sum to the purchase of pork, fish, vegetables, &c., which he thinks indispensable to vary his food, even when receiving rations from the public stores. It follows, that, in either case, as he buys these articles, he may sometimes lay out more money when providing himself; but, in the latter case, an arrangement is always made, by the commanding officer, to enable him to proportion the amount of his mess charges, which generally exceed what the Government stoppage amounts to, the sum he can spare from his monthly pay.

Notwithstanding the deduction that would seem to follow, from this reasoning, in favour of the soldier providing himself, I must still be permitted to offer an opinion, that there is hardly any station, in either of the Presidencies, where the

soldiers would not prefer receiving rations from the commissariat, if they were somewhat varied, to the supply from a regimental contract, owing both to the price he pays being less than he could procure the same quantity of meat, bread, &c., for in the market, throughout the month; and the advantage he has of his commissariat provisions being reported on by a committee, if he thinks them in the slightest degree objectionable.

My own experience, in the command of a European regiment, as well as serving much with European troops, induces me to prefer, as one general system, the provisioning of the troops from the commissariat, as it combines the two leading points of health and justice to the soldier, and the consequent efficiency of his exertions to the State. I cannot admit it, as a serious inference, that discipline would be affected by the adoption of either measure, as it has nothing to do with the arrangements for supply. It may be urged, that the ration could be procured, in some parts of India, for the same sum that Government allow for it; but this would be too partial an admission to affect an extended argument of this nature.

I shall now turn to the other side of the topic, and look upon it in an extended light; both as it affects the soldier and the principles on which it operates towards him. The keeping of Europeans in garrison in Bengal is more expensive than either at Madras or Bombay; because they receive rations all the year round; but, in the field, the Madras army is the most expensive; from a rule, peculiar to itself, of giving full-batta, of 4 rupees 9 annas, to the soldier, in addition to his pay, and afterwards making a deduction of 4 rupees 7 annas, almost equivalent to the batta; and, it is to be observed, that the Madras soldier's pay, of 13 rupees 2 annas, and deduction for provisions vary from those of the other Presidencies.

At Madras, by a misconception, I presume, of the orders of the home authorities, the pay, in English money, of a shilling per diem, is first converted into pagodas and then into rupees, giving, by these means, a larger sum, 13 rupees 2 annas; while the recovery for the ration is not only higher than elsewhere, being 4 rupees 7 annas, for a private of foot; but does not rise in proportion with the several non-commissioned ranks, and draws a distinction between the cavalry and infantry, as is done in Bengal. Nor is the appearance of consistency preserved; for, while 4 rupees 9 annas and 9 pie, are allowed as full-batta,

(that is to say provision-money,) a deduction of only 4 rupees 7 annas is made for the rations.

At Bombay, the mode is simple.—In garrison or stationary, the soldier receives 12 rupees per month, and provides his own provisions;—in the field or marching, he is provisioned by the commissariat, and pays, for his ration, 3½ rupees per month, which is equal to 3½d. per diem;—but, has one great advantage in a public point of view,—for, he is at all times provided with cooking utensils, has them tinued, and carried for him,—by which, he is always efficient as a soldier, having nothing to think of, but himself and his accoutrements. While, at Bengal and Madras, he is put to this expense; and, consequently, it is but a natural feeling that he should be anxious about his property, and sometimes have his attention distracted as to the probability of its loss, when he ought to be thinking of his duty; not to advert to the injury to the service, of the soldier not having his meal in due time. This cannot occur to the Europeans on the Bombay side, as every thing is done by the public departments, and the commanding officer immediately complains on the occurrence of any deficiency. This idea was probably present to the minds of the Madras Government, as earthen pots are given to the men; but this is a poor substitute for the other mode. A question might be asked, as to its being more expensive. The introduction of it generally, certainly would; though it is essential to state that the scale lately introduced at Madras does not provide for the comfort of the soldier in any degree, as would be expected, in proportion to the great dissimilarity of its system to those of the other Presidencies; and, as to comparative expense, I have no hesitation in affirming it to be greater than the one that prevails at Bombay, or even at Bengal.

The mode also of recovery from the soldier varies, as has been shown, all over India; and why it should do so, in any case, I am at a loss to conjecture; for it answers no purpose of regularity or economy; and these anomalies (for they really are such) give rise to those frequent and reiterated orders, complaints, and modifications by the Honorable Court, the perusal of which, by an inexperienced person, would lead him to the conclusion that something like confusion existed in so essential a branch of their service.

In all general arrangements and plans, it is but too obvious that distinctions of any kind are productive of no good in a great public service like that of India; by any attempt to make

the receipts in one place counterbalance or compensate for payments made in another: this variable mode should give way to the establishment of one uniform and general system. This idea seems to have suggested itself more than once to the Court of Directors, and may have originated their orders at different times, directing the practice in force at one Presidency, which seemed to them the best, to be adopted at another; and my minute on this subject, of the 20th of July, 1829, six months previous to the receipt of their orders issued at Bombay, is in complete accordance with this opinion, proving the practicability of the measure in all its parts. The Madras deduction of 4 rupees 7 annas, may appear larger than the Bengal and Bombay one, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; for, the Madras soldier's pay is calculated at 13 rupees 2 annas, instead of 12 rupees, to which first sum the deduction bears a relative proportion; and the general expense is, as I have already shown, greater, in an extraordinary degree, than that of the other Presidencies in the field; not from the commissariat charges, which cannot be correctly estimated in campaigning, as they vary every month, but arising from the plan of giving the batta of 4 rupees 9 annas.

I feel the greatest difficulty in attempting to frame a comparison of the three establishments; and, to preserve perspicuity, I will notice Bengal, which, on the whole, will be the best example; on the score of charging the soldier for his ration all the year round:—he receives $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, and is fully provisioned;—thus, in the first instance, complying with the King's warrant as to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem, which is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, being deducted from him;—but, the Government purchase back from him, the dram of liquor, at the rate of 3 rupees 2 annas per month; and thus, by a double arrangement, of taking with one hand and giving back with the other, the soldier, in reality, gets 12 rupees as pay, and his provisions gratis;—whereas at Bombay, under similar circumstances, he pays $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for his ration; and at garrison stations he pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, for his liquor, out of his pay, besides subsisting himself;—and, at Madras, the soldier pays 4 rupees 7 annas, and in garrison, 1 rupee 1 anna 5 pie for liquor, and subsists himself also.

It may be equally applicable, in this place, to shew the general expense of provisioning the soldier at the three Presidencies, (in the field,) including his pay, provision, and compensation money, including establishment, carriage, &c.; also the garrison cost of the soldier:—

		In the Field.		In Garrison.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Annas,</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>
Bengal	- - - - -	18	: 0	14	: 13
Madras	- - - - -	23	: 5	13	: 2
Bombay	- - - - -	18	: 8	12	: 0

The field charge at Madras includes batta, but no compensation; but, at Bombay, it does not embrace either batta or compensation. It is to be recollected, that this statement is not founded on the same comprehensive basis as that of the Auditor-General; as the pay and commissariat expense only are taken into account; the other items, of clothing, &c., I do not conceive as belonging to this question, and would only be used on the argument at large, when speaking of the soldier as he stands the State in for every expense.

It is also to be assumed, from similar data, that the actual loss sustained by Government for provisioning troops on the three Presidencies, arises from the difference of the actual cost of the ration to Government, and the price at which it is charged severally. At Bengal, a soldier in garrison costs 1 rupee 1½ annas more than at Madras; and 2 rupees 13 annas more than at Bombay; therefore, taking the number in Bengal to be 11,000, the amount will be about 223,000 rupees above Madras, and 372,000 above Bombay, supposing each Presidency had the same number of troops; for the comparison cannot be made in any other way; and, by the same parity of calculation, the Bombay plan is 147,000 rupees per annum cheaper than the Madras plan; and, if the plan of the Madras batta be considered, it follows that they could not send 5,000 men into the field without exceeding the expense attending this number at the other Presidencies by 400,000 rupees per annum. Therefore, it must be evident, that the arrangement on the western side of India, on the score of effectiveness of the soldier, and economy, cannot be equalled by the modes at Bengal and Madras. On the question, of the advantages and disadvantages between the system of Bengal and Bombay, it is only left for me to observe, that the comparison becomes still more favourable to Bombay, when the question of foreign expeditions occurs: two-thirds of these generally consist of Natives; and, as no deduction is ever made from them for rations in Bengal and Madras, the expense is, consequently, a dead loss; whereas, at Bombay, there is a set-off of 33½ reas per man per diem, or the batta of 2½ rupees per month; however, there is another difference; there are no hospital stoppages at Bombay and Madras,

as at Bengal. All these dissimilar points should be cancelled, and a general uniformity established, upon a basis that can be easily made to meet the prejudices and provide for the comfort of the individual, both European and Native.

In campaigning, the Bengal plan can boast of a considerable advantage over the Madras one, but nothing to speak of over Bombay, except the cheapness of provisions and servants, which is adventitious from local circumstances, and not ascribable to perfection of system. Therefore, if the three Presidencies possessed the same means as to cheapness, to which side the preference would incline would be immediately seen, as there is a clear large saving by the Bombay plan of allowing the troops to provision themselves.

In Ceylon, the soldier is charged 6d. for 1 lb. of meat, one seer of rice, and two drams of arrack; but, in India, he receives nearly twice as much in value, and never can be charged more than 3d. for it.

From these and other sources of information, it will be obvious that the humane care at all times evinced by the British Government for the lives of its soldiers (and in no country is it more conspicuous than in India) has a direct tendency to charge the State with every extra expense, which the moiety of the soldier's pay of 3d., ordered by his Majesty's warrant, is quite inadequate to cover. It has, probably, from this feeling, become an established usage, in Bengal, to provision Europeans, in all situations, charging them, agreeably to the regulations, less for their rations than the provisions actually cost the Government. This conviction gives rise to the necessity of ascertaining the lowest rate at which the ration can be supplied to the soldier when not on actual service; for, when in the field, of necessity, it varies every month; and no average can be formed, as no expense is spared in keeping him efficient, as far as the commissariat is concerned; therefore, all calculations must consequently be confined to fixed stations, or movements from station to station, under whatever denomination of full or half-batta.

In any change, I should rather incline to the introduction of a modified plan, differing from all the modes at present in use, and at the same time distinguishing between the ration for field service (where a man requires more sustenance, to recruit his physical strength) and the one for fixed cantonments, whether full or half batta. It appears that the Europeans at Madras never receive biscuit, but when the rice is bad; the

advantage of which might be questioned; and I certainly would not advise its adoption at the other Presidencies, especially as the quantity is only three-quarters of a pound of bread. A healthy man marching, can scarcely manage with less than 1lb. of bread; this opinion might be supported from the practice of medical men, who allow their patients in hospital three-quarters of a pound; however, if soldiers are to have the same rations while stationary as marching, the proposed plan, in the annexed table, which exhibits but little variety from the old one, might be adopted; but, as it is equally difficult to cause variety without entailing a greater degree of expense, I have been guided, in connecting economy with efficiency, in adhering to general, and not partial, principles of calculation.

Table of proposed weekly rations to Europeans marching and stationary.

SPECIES.	Days.	Field Service or actual Marching.				Stationary Cantonments on Full or Half Batta.			
		Daily.		Weekly.		Daily.		Weekly.	
		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Meat	- - - 7	1	: 8	10	: 8	7	1 : 0	7	: 0
Bread	- - - 7	1	: 0	7	: 0	7	0 : 12	5	: 4
Rice	- - - 4	0	: 8	2	: 0	3	0 : 8	1	: 8
Flour	- - - 3	0	: 8	1	: 6	4	0 : 8	2	: 0
Wood	- - - 7	4	: 0	28	: 0	7	2 : 0	14	: 0
Salt	- - - 7	0	: 1	0	: 7	7	0 : 0½	0	: 3½
Spirits	- - - 7	2	drams	14	drams	7	1 dram	7	drams.

In the field or when marching, in lieu of 1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of biscuit may be issued. *Salt meat never to be issued but on occasions of emergency, and then only 1 lb. per man. Flour may be issued, in order to introduce it; for it is an article the men are fond of, as enabling them to make puddings, dumplings and apps, and its use would reduce the quantity of rice, which the men generally dislike, seldom using it in anything but curry, and which they conceive a bad substitute for bread or biscuit, either of which they deem indispensable, as a daily ingredient of their meals.

As an argument of this kind must, to a certain degree, be hypothetical, and can only be partly supported by facts, I shall venture to explain my view of the subject, by entering on the largest plan as the safest one for elucidation, and take Bengal as the best adapted for the purpose, because the troops in Bengal are provisioned all the year round. It has been calculated from the average current prices, that the difference between the present ration (without liquor) and the new one would be a

saving to Government of 5 annas, 9 pice, per man per mensem, while stationary; but, when, actually marching, or on field service, the loss would be 9 annas, 4½ pice. Pursuing this calculation, I shall take it as a fair concession, "that hardly one-fourth of the Europeans will be ordered for service, or move from one contonment to another every year;" thus, taking all disadvantages; but, admitting that proportion to be marching the whole year round, the Government would lose, in that year, 20,391 rupees; but, by the remaining three-fourths of the stationary number, would gain 36,872 rupees; thus giving 16,833 rupees, as a clear profit, per annum; allowing one-fourth of the Europeans to be in constant movement. This saving will, of course, increase, in the same rate that the number of field, or moving regiments, and detachments decreases; but a profit is never contemplated when discussing the subject of the expense a State incurs in equipping or providing for its troops. I believe, all that can be aimed at, is a plan founded on the most economical principles that will insure efficiency.

To shew the relative situations of the soldier, under the three Presidencies, on the score of pecuniary advantages, with the treatment he experiences under each respectively, I shall select the soldier of the third class, or under 7 years' service, as best adapted for the calculation to be founded on; and then the following statement will prove that the soldier in Bengal receives, in hard cash, more money actually than the soldier at Bombay, and but a little less than at Madras.

Table of the Government expenditure for a European soldier, at each of the three Presidencies, for a month of thirty days, both at full and half-batta stations; shewing what his pay and rations costs the Government, exclusive of carriage, cattle establishment, and so forth:—

	<i>Full-Batta Stations:</i>			<i>Half-Batta Stations,</i>		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Pay - -	8 9 10	8 11 0	8 8 0	8 9 10	13 2 0	12 0 0
Liquor -	3 2 0	—	—	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Batta -	—	4 9 9	—	—	—	—
Cash - -	11 11 10	13 4 9	8 8 0	10 2 10	11 12 0	10 12 0
Provisions	4 9 7½	8 12 0	8 12 0	4 10 2	—	—
Total cost	16 6 5½	22 9 0	17 4 0	14 3 0	13 2 0	13 0 0

Here, it is only requisite to observe, that, in Bengal the soldier at a full-batta station receives (including his pay and compensation for his liquor) Rs. 11-11-10, and at a half-batta station Rs. 10-2-10; at Bombay, on field-service, he receives Rs. 8½; exclusive of the deduction of 3½ for his ration; stationary (having paid for his liquor, but getting no ration) he receives Rs. 10¾; at Madras, in the field, he receives Rs. 13-4-9, (after paying for his ration), and at garrison stations Rs. 11¾, after paying for his liquor and finding his own provisions; which, at a moderate computation will cost Rs. 6½; thus, clearing, at the end of the month, not more than Rs. 5½ at Bombay, and 6½ at Madras, to cover all his other expenses of dress, tobacco, pipe-clay, cook, &c.;—therefore, it is assuming nothing more than facts warrant, that, the soldier in Bengal has a third more money at his own disposal for drinking (if he be so inclined) than at the other presidencies.

The question of provisioning Native troops is a short one, when they are entitled to rations, which is on foreign service alone; and, though it is an expensive, difficult, and extensive task, as well as supply, the provisions are given at Bengal and Madras gratis; but, at Bombay, a deduction of two rupees and a half per mensem (the full-batta) is made to counterbalance the expenditure. The granting compensation when grain is high in the market, is a practice throughout India, with one peculiarity attending the mode at Madras, that the European troops participate in it, which must increase the general expense, as they pay nothing in return; (this is probably a species of set-off for the Europeans never getting biscuit) although troops, who, in times of scarcity receive provisions from public stores, have a deduction made for the same from their pay.

The humanity and consideration displayed in the late orders of the Court, on the head of rations for invalids and recruits from Europe, have their full effect; as all regulations, springing from the like motives, must invariably tend to the good of the service, and ought to be made applicable to the sick on Foreign Service.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

" Were I to live again, and aught bequeath,
I ne'er would give to bodies corporate
And unlearned, medals, coins, or gems, or prints,
But marbles, busts, and ponderous statues,
That cannot in private place be hid!"

The first sentiment a Briton acquires is, " The Liberty of the Press ; it is the air we breathe ; without it we die ;" yet, the Press is shackled, even in Britain ; and, in all of the British Colonies and dependencies, it is systematically stifled in its birth. When the Holy Inquisitors of Rome love the Liberty of the Press ; then, we may hope, that the Directors of the last of the East India Companies of Europe will also love it ; but, not, until then ; for spiritual despotism, however deluded, ignorant, and corrupt, cannot possibly ever become so totally heartless and altogether vile as a foreign military despotism, based upon the mercenary principle of a Joint Stock Bubble Company, whose highest pretence is to conquer insidel countries, and to divide the spoil amongst those schemers, directors, and partisans, who do not partake in the danger.

The Pope of Rome never insulted the Majesty of heaven more grossly by his arrogant bulls than the Court in Leaden-hall-street, has insulted the majesty of a free people by its audacious despatches to India, against all that is useful and desirable ; its whole aim ever has been to keep Europe and Asia strangers to each other, in order that the Company may be the Dubash ; it always has been reckless of wages, trusting to *delolles*, *dustoores*, and the small things it might pick up, such as the patronage of voyages, supracargoes, factors, and so forth.

For more than three centuries, Europe has been disgusted with companies pretending to trade with the Indies, the Mississippi, and the South Seas, and has seen their true character to be nothing better than Royal monopolies, beneficial only to a few Aristocrats and Directors ; Europe is now almost cured of these abominations ; but, the cold-blooded animals are very tenacious of their charters of existence, and they die very hard. Our own great old monopoly defies the King to attempt to govern India ; the fact is, it has devoured every thing ;—even the atmosphere ;—and, it defies the King to live like a toad, in the heart of a block of marble. The Company can not only live without " The air we breathe ;" but light and air are poison to the reptile.

The East India Company never has been a hypocrite, but has always outraged the common decencies of Government, in avowing and maintaining its nefarious policy of being the broker of the two hemispheres; yet, with its true character of a reckless middleman perfectly well understood, his Majesty's reform Ministers have entrusted the monopolists of all intercourse between Britain and Asia with the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament for promoting intercourse by means of steam-vessels. The Company seems well inclined and quite ready to make the most of this agency, for it has issued tenders for coals to be received by the Company's own agents at Newcastle; and to be scaped, weighed, and measured there, by the Company's own servants: so that the steamers will prove very productive of patronage.

It is scarcely possible that non-intercourse acts can be penned in plainer language than many of the Company's despatches; for instance, those which forbid their servants in India from sending to private persons accounts of the state of the Company's affairs in India, and those which direct geographical surveys of portions of India to be kept secret. More recently, when Mr. Buckingham gave a new impetus to the public mind in India, the Company forbade its officers from writing, publishing, and editing; and reiterated the most severe denunciations against those functionaries who revealed the secrets of their offices to the public, saying that means were used for their detection.

On the 19th of February, 1766, the Court of Directors wrote to the President and Council in Bengal, saying, "We have frequently represented the bad tendency of sending to private persons accounts of our affairs in India, and forbade such practices, particularly in our letters to you, under date of the 1st of April, 1760, paragraph 116; the 19th of February, 1762, par. 57; and the 1st of June, 1764, par. 48. And, as the like notices were communicated to our other Presidencies, no person can with propriety plead ignorance of them. In order entirely to put a stop to these prejudicial practices, we now confirm, in the strongest manner, the directions we have given in our before-mentioned letters; and we enjoin you, our president and council, to take care that they are strictly carried into execution for the future; and you are to make these our orders as publicly known as possible, that no person, in whatever station he may be, can have it in his power to plead ignorance."

In 1778, Mr. Bolts, an Alderman of Calcutta, in the preface

to his works, said,—“ After perusing the many extraordinary accounts contained in these sheets, the impartial reader will naturally wonder, how such things could so long be concealed from the public. The reason of which, however, has been, that the persons capable of informing them have been interested in withholding such information. Even the friends in England of injured men abroad will not often venture to make their letters public, for fear of heaping heavier misfortunes on the oppressed, or those connected with them, who are in the power of the Company, or their substitutes in India; as the Court of Directors have always strictly prohibited, to their dependants, the communication of any accounts of their affairs in India to private persons in England. Sometimes the injured, who come home for redress, hold their tongues, in order to make their terms with the Company and go out again to India in advantageous situations; and, in short, among almost all the gentlemen who have once been in those countries, there is such a powerful string of connections, and such hopes or such fears prevail either for themselves or their friends, as make the obtaining of authentic vouchers very difficult. If this had not been the case, we should have had it in our power to have laid before the public many documents of a more curious and interesting nature than even those we have produced, and which must now remain concealed, till time, the discoverer of all truth, gives us an opportunity for exhibiting them in another volume. A narrative of the murder of an English gentleman, by the servants of a zemindar, in the districts of Satalury, eastward of Calcutta, which happened in December 1766, was withheld from the writer, by the friends in England, upon the very principle of the fear of heaping heavier misfortunes on those connected with them who were in India, and still under the power of the Company!”

On the 11th of November, 1768, the Court of Directors wrote to Bengal, saying,—“ When a survey is taken, no one is to be permitted to take a copy of it: which leads us to repeat our astonishment at the unfaithful conduct of our surveyors, in that they have sent us no one production of their labours, though they have already put the Company to a very great expense, which is still going on, at the rate of 5,000 and 10,000 rupees per month;—and this neglect is aggravated by our finding that maps of all the provinces are in the hands of Lord Clive and Governor Vansittart. We should have carried our resentment at their conduct as far as dismissal, had not the advices by the

last ship assured us the surveys will be completed and sent us next year."

The people of India are familiar with the arts of reading and writing, and they are in a state to benefit extremely by the use of the art of printing. The people who have conquered Hindostan are the worshippers of the God of Truth; and they know that the light of Truth is omnipotent against every false system of religion; therefore, they propagate truth only by publishing the word of Truth. The British system of Government is built only on the will of the people governed; therefore, the only means of its good government ever must be the wisdom and the virtue of the people. What engine but the Press can elevate the conquered Hindoo to the conquering Briton? None. The Press is far better adapted to the good government of Hindostan than the Sword; but, by a strange insatiation, the conqueror will not sheathe his Sword, nor even treat the Press as an ally. In India the army and the Press are sworn friends; but the Government suspects the friendly alliance, and threatens both the army and the Press; the licensed Europeans and their descendants always have esteemed the Liberty of the Press as their birth-right; and now the Natives of India begin to avail themselves of the use of the Press. Let the publishers of India tell the people of India who these most wretched of all usurpers are, and describe to them the infamous means by which each individual became a director; let all join in protesting against being taxed for supplying a dividend and guarantee fund to be divided amongst the Jews of 'Change Alley; and then the natural rights of India will be recognised; but as long as the army and the people submit implicitly to the dictates of the exploded old Company, so long will they be deprived of the free use of the Press.

The people of India thirst for knowledge, but the multiplication of manuscripts always must be not only slow but also expensive; and they have been so plundered that they cannot afford to supply themselves with manuscript books, as they did in the time of their prosperity, when Acbar had a library of 24,000 volumes which was valued at the immense sum of £807,988 or £34 per volume. Acbar had the Mahabharat translated into the Persian language; General Carnac procured a copy of the translation, but he had to pay 1,000 rupees for it.

Forty years ago, the East India Company established a Repository for Oriental manuscripts, at the India House, 10,000

miles distant from India! It is full time that the people of India and of England should each enquire of the Company concerning the result of the measure. But neither the people of India, nor the people of England can approach that eternal and invisible body which is ignorantly worshipped under the unintelligible name of The Company—Kompanee Beebee—and which is proclaimed, as Kompanee Behauder;—salaamed to by the sepoy, as Kompanee Sahib;—abhorred by the ryot of Bengal, as the kallee-nemuck-wallah, or dealer in bitter-black salt.

As the Company is not accessible in its Courts even to petitioners, each of the querists must resolve the question for himself. The Briton does not derive any benefit whatever from the collection of Oriental manuscripts at the India House, but incurs all the odium of having plundered India of them. The Indian is insulted by the trophy being transplanted to the metropolis of the conqueror; he cannot visit the depot in which the spoil of his country is exhibited. A few months since, we ourselves witnessed a most distressing scene; nor, did we alone witness it; it was witnessed also by some French gentlemen, who were at their studies in the Oriental Repository:—Captain —— introduced a son of Tippoo Sultan into the library; the first thing he pointed out to him was a marble bust, saying —“ You have seen this person! do you know who it is? The captive Prince sedately said “ Is it the Duke of Wellington? “ Yes;” replied the Captain; “ How long is it since you saw him?” “ Five and thirty years.” “ Well then,” said the Mehmander, “ we had better go and call upon him first, because you know him personally.” “ No; my business is with the Chairman and the Court of Directors; I have come over to see them; and I will wait here to know their pleasure.” Close to the bust of the Lieutenant-Governor of Seringapatam, there was a manuscript book, containing the dreams of Tippoo Sultan, in his own handwriting; the Prince turned to the case which contained it, and would have seen it, but for one of the attendants concealing it, by throwing a cloth over the case. However, he was in the midst of the books taken from the library of his father; his own murdered father’s koran was before him; it was only by denying him access into the other rooms that he was prevented from coming upon the helmet and the rest of the armour of his own murdered father! Whilst this unfortunate man stood in the midst of the plunder of Seringapatam, the Tower guns fired a royal salute in honor of

the King's birth-day! Imagination cannot picture a more affecting sight. Those very guns, which Hyder Ali cast in Seringapatam, and which have been taken from off the dismantled towers of his palace, and are now exhibited at the India House, as trophies of the power of a corrupt and cruel Joint Stock Company, probably had vomited forth from their tiger mouths volumes of fire and smoke in honor of the birth of the Prince who now stood amidst the wreck of the fortunes of his house, in a foreign land, supplicating for a hearing before a base, mercenary, and irresponsible body of traders, who keep his whole family as state prisoners, under strict surveillance and limit them to a very miserable subsistence.

Trophies over conquered nations, are fit only for barbarians; Britain compelled France to restore the works of art which had been taken away from Italy, and the Prince Regent of England sent about a lack of rupees, to the Pope of Rome, to enable him to re-establish his restored pictures and statues in their respective galleries. It is equally proper that France should insist upon the Crown of England restoring to India that portion of the recently surrendered property of the exploded East India Company, which consists of works of art brought from India.

England protects Africa but plunders Asia; she liberates the Negro slave, but at the same time she smothers the cry of the Palla of Malabar. It is quite as criminal to gather the crop of India and to remit it to London, as it is to steal a Negro and to transport him. The whole of the British Government passes laws against printing in India which are quite as infamous as any of the laws which some of the Southern States of the American Union have ever passed against the education of the coloured people and Negroes.

In short, the whole earth cannot produce any governing body which has so vicious an origin as the East India Company; consequently, the Company excels every other Government in its hatred of knowledge. Even in London, under the eye of the Reformed House of Commons, and subject to the control of the Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, the pride of Westminster, this infamous substitute for a Government dares expel a reader from a national library, merely because he publishes an account of the catalogues of the library, and thus draws public attention to a treasure which the Company desires to conceal; probably fearing that if Indian manuscripts were better known to the

people of England they would discover that the people of India are not quite so barbarous as the Company is pleased to represent them.

The library of the Vatican is hermetically sealed against all but priests—this is consistent; but the library at the East India House has not even the boast of consistency in its management. The Pope has a conclave of Cardinals who are consistent; but the Company cannot refine its corruptions so as to purge from its Court of Directors some occasional scruples of conscience and experiments in toleration.

On the 5th of November, 1834, we wrote to the Court of Directors, and requested to have access to the library at the India House; and on the 20th of that month, the Court commanded their secretary to inform us, “that the Court decline to comply with the application.” On the 26th we applied to the Board of Control, requesting “that they would grant us an order, obliging the Company to let us have access to the library under their care, which is now the property of the Crown.” The very next day Mr. Robert Gordon, the secretary, replied, saying,—“I am desired by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to inform you that they have not the power to grant to you an order, obliging the East India Company to let you have access to the library at the India House.” That was one of the last acts of the imbecile Whigs in 1834; for just then the King saw that the nation was so utterly disgusted with them that he thought they would once more submit to be governed by the Prince of Waterloo—little aware of his views with regard to the Grand Master of Orange.

As soon as Parliament had got soberly to work, Mr. Hawes of Lambeth got a committee of enquiry into the affairs of the British Museum: this was on the 27th of March, 1835; that same day we addressed a short note to him, stating “that by means of the recent transfer of all the property of the East India Company to the Crown, the museum, library, and archives of the Company have clearly become the property of the nation; however, the library is not catalogued or accessible to the public; the archives contain much information which is peculiarly valuable to the merchant at this present moment, but it is impossible to obtain access to it; the Board of Control, the Record Commission, and the Board of Trade have severally told me that they had no power over the Company in this respect:—that the library, museum, and *historical* records, which are locked up in the India House, ought to be removed to the Bri-

tish Museum, catalogued, described, and opened to the public, who have bought it very dearly; for instance, Lord Moira bought the Mackenzie collection for ten thousand pounds sterling; sent it to London; and now, again, the nation has had to buy it. Mr. Hawes instantly communicated this note to the Duke's secretary to the Board of Control, who replied to Mr. Hawes the very next day; for the Tories had been unable to seat themselves firmly on the back of the Commons; and, therefore, their officers were forced to be civil. This document is as follows:—"India Board, the 28th of March, 1835.—To Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.:—Mr. Winthrop Praed presents his compliments to Mr. Hawes, and returns him the note, addressed to him by Mr. ———, on the 27th instant. He has ascertained that the statement, made by Mr. ———, with respect to his application made to this Board, and the answer returned to it, is correct. Mr. ———'s request for the interference of the Board was made before Mr. Praed's appointment to the secretaryship. He believes, however, that the reply made to it was a proper one, and that Mr. ———, is mistaken in his interpretation of the India Act so far as it relates to the subject of his note."

Here is a plain case; both Whigs and Tories decline to interfere with the Company in the matter of the library; they seem to state it does not belong to the nation; that it is not vested in the Crown. More than this; a metropolitan member of the reformed House of Commons, who we hope and believe is something much better than a Whig, hesitates about the meaning of the India Act, as far as regards the cession of the property of the late United Company. One thing is pretty plain; a Company which has given up all its property, has no commerce whatever, and has placed all its charters in abeyance, for forty years, annually divides the sum of £630,000, amongst the women, children, jews, priests, nobles, and foreigners, whose names are enrolled in its great book of proprietors. Whence does this arise? What was given up in consideration of the dividend? Was the library given up or retained? Who does the library belong to? Is the library the property of the Company, or is it vested in the Crown for the benefit of the nation?

To us, the case appears as plain as possible. When the Company entered into its negotiation with the Crown, it presented a statement of the property which it claimed and proposed to surrender, in consideration of an annual dividend. On the 21st of August, 1833, the Company's Accountant General at the India House, Thomas S. Cabell, drew up an account of the

Company's assets; and, under the Commercial Branch, one item is entered, "Value of the East India House and warehouses as computed by the Company's surveyor, in reference to their present occupation £1,294,318." The House of Commons has printed this account and published it, in their accounts and papers for the session of 1833, number 730, which is to be found in Volume XXV., beginning at page 463. Now, let some Member of Parliament call for "The particulars of this item of £1,294,318; particularly distinguishing the value of the East India House from all other buildings, and showing the value of the wing, or other parts of the building, occupied as a museum and library; also, exhibiting the valuation of the various collections of manuscripts, books, pictures, maps, charts, plans, statues, medals, coins, specimens, curiosities, rarities, works of art, and such like things, which are contained in the India House and other establishments of the Company in England; in so far as the same can be ascertained." Surely the people who pay an annual dividend to the Proprietors of India Stock, have a clear right to see a detailed account of the value of the property ceded by the Company. Charles Grant's "liberal compromise" with the patrons of his family, bore on its face every mark of a corrupt bargain and a gross fraud on the nation; the sole aim of which was personal, family, and party interest; however, even in this most shameless job of the Whigs, some species of an estimate must have been framed. An item of more than a million and a quarter sterling must have been detailed specifically, though ever so fraudulently. But even if the library had not been included in this item, and valued as a commercial asset; then, as a territorial asset, it would have been a property always inherent in the Crown; captured by the Crown at Seringapatam, given up by the Crown as booty to the victor army, and presented by that army to the Crown, to be preserved as a trophy for the use of the public. Both Whig and Tory secretaries of the India Board may shroud themselves in mysteries and utter their oracular monosyllabic doubts concerning the propriety of the popular view of the last India Act, but the public will still read the Act, and interpret it according to the letter, and judge of it for themselves, for, it is plain, that the bargain was to rid India of the incubus of a proprietary government, which was done on consideration of the Proprietors of India Stock receiving a guaranteed net dividend of 630,000*l.* per annum, and the Directors retaining the free exercise of that enormous patronage which they have al-

ways systematically abused in the most corrupt and wicked manner, to the mortal detriment of Britain and of India. In the interpretation of a plain Act of Parliament, the public cannot yield up the evidence of their senses and of their reason to any Board of Commissioners; indeed, all that any Government ought to wish for or to expect, is to meet the doubts of the public mind fairly, fully, and fearlessly. This has not been done; the question of the library at the India House has been sharked by Ministers, or, at most evaded, or dogmatically answered.

On the 28th of August, 1833, exactly one week after the date of the account signed by the Company's Accountant General, the King gave his royal assent to the new India Act, from which we make the following extracts concerning the cession of the Company's commercial assets :—

“3rd and 4th William IV., chapter 85 ;—An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories, till the 30th day of April, 1854.—And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act (of 1813). And whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same be placed at the disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain provisions herein-after-mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them.—And whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said Government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned.—Be it therefore enacted,—That from and after the 22d day of April, 1834, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the 53d year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government until the 30th day of April, 1854; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandize, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company, shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said 22d day of April, 1834, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and ex-

exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the Government of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and controul over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this Act. IV. And be it enacted,—That the said Company shall with all convenient speed after the said 22d day of April, 1834, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts, due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government. VI. And be it enacted,—That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and controul all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the value of the said property of the said Company may be effected, &c. XXV. And be it enacted,—That the said Board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company, which in any wise relate to or concern the Government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned. CIX. And be it enacted,—That every power, authority, and function, by this or any other Act or Acts given to or vested in the said Court of Directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said Court. CXVI. —, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, —, lay before Parliament, an account of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, and the state of their effects in England and elsewhere, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof."

This Act of Parliament speaks very plainly; but the Company has so repeatedly doubled up its stock and augmented its dividends upon nothing, that it is very natural that after it

has ceded all its territorial and commercial assets to find a few Oriental manuscripts laying about the garret "where the carpenter works," and other varieties, which not falling under either head of the total assets, may now form the nucleus of a new Company; a Literary Institution! How obliging of the Directors! Relieved from their original commercial functions, and, aided in their political duties by Crown Commissioners, they seem willing to apply their leisure by opening a Museum! Equally liberal with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, they will also exhibit the India House to visitors; however, the Directors have not yet published the price to be paid for admission to the grand Court Room, the new Sale Room, &c.; nor how much for seeing the statues of Lawrence, Clive, Coote, and Watson. It is reported that ——— has made an offer for the purchase of the India House, in order to convert it into a circus for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship; our opinion always has been expressed that all the concerns of the Company should be finally wound up as speedily as possible; however, we see carpenters and painters at work in the India House just as if nothing extraordinary had happened, and as if the House was not in the market for sale, in common with the warehouses and other parts of the items which the Crown has taken at the valuation of £1,294,318. The India House is actually in the most filthy condition of any house in London; the halls, passages, stair-cases, bangisters, walls, floor, mats, windows, courts, &c., are covered with soot, dust, dirt, and filth. Two courses present themselves to the Directors of this filthy establishment; one is, to appropriate those fees which visitors pay for admission to see the immense pile of building, to the purpose of cleansing it, by sweeping, washing, and white-washing:—the other is, to do as dirty Dick of Leadenhall-street did before them; that is, to allow the soot, dust, dirt, and filth to accumulate, so that the accumulation shall not only be a nuisance but also a curiosity; then the number of visitors will increase, and the fee-fund will consequently become more considerable than it now is.

We invite the Crown, the Ministry, the Parliament, and the Nation to behold the India Houses of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and at their Presidencies at Manilla, Goa, Batavia, Poadicherry, Bankipore, and Tranquebar; and then we ask—How long will Britain persist in maintaining the barbarous monopoly of the India House in opposition to the improving spirit of the age?

FIRST IMPRESSION IN INDIA.

Who ever has assayed the task must have felt that it is almost as difficult and often far more painful to recal the distant past than to attempt to penetrate the dark vista of the uncertain future. One poet has illustrated the pleasures of Memory—another the pleasures of Hope—the first are too often like angels visits, few and far between—the last never fail us; for when does Hope desert us! when cease

————— O'er future ill
Her magic ray of light to pour
And the dark future brighten still
With pictured scenes of joy in store?

Hope is all pleasure—memory too often all pain—why then exercise the faculty when it brings us no pleasurable emotions? To me it presents a picture in which there are some few sunny tints, and I would fain sketch for the reader's amusement impressions produced by my earliest experience of India some eighteen years ago.

After a brief and passing glimpse of some of the mountains of Ceylon, of which we soon lost sight in a squall, we made the Coromandel coast, and soon saw Madras and the surf of which we had heard so many strange accounts from our Mull fellow passengers. An odd set they were. In one cabin, the half of the stern cabin below, were two military officers, old chums and sworn friends, and yet the very antipodes of each other in appearance, mind, manners, and tastes—the one not a jolly sub—but a jolly Captain, whose figure, if that might figure be called which shape had none, might be compared—to what shall I say?—to nothing but itself—none but itself could be its parallel—it may suffice to say that he once fell off the poop, making what the sailors called a stern board, and suffered no injury, rebounding from the centre of gravity like an inflated bladder. He was a gourmand with large, inexpressive blue eyes, a mouth about which every line indicated good humour, with his head stuck upon the body without any perceptible neck, a constant smile played upon his features, he was ever ready with his joke, and somehow or other, though not a fellow of infinite jest like poor Yorick, he contrived likewise to set the table in a roar; *Dum vivamus vivamus* was his motto—you seemed to read it in his face. Enjoyment was the business of his life, and he laughed sentiment to scorn, though he afterwards fancied himself in love, and became a Benedict: his chum who shared the cabin with him was an officer of some

education and more pretension, of elegant manners and person. He had handsome dark eyes and an intelligent countenance; but I have forgotten, at this distance of time, his particular features, and shall never have an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with them, for he and his jolly chum have long since visited "that bourne whence no traveller returns;" the one, the elegant man, was killed in action in Assam, I think, and the other died in his bed like *Falstaff*, whom, in some points, he resembled. It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that which existed between these two officers—yet that seemed rather to cement than to interrupt the very warm friendship that subsisted between them. For the sake of convenience I will designate them F. and H. F.—the elegant man was somewhat of a dandy, and a great enthusiast in some things. He carried his admiration of Napoleon to such an extent, that it was maliciously said that he worshipped a picture of that great Captain, which he kept suspended in his cabin. H. ridiculed his enthusiasm, and whenever he talked sentiment would interrupt him with a coarse jest or a snatch of a vulgar, perchance a smutty song. F. would reply petulantly, "What a brute you are H. I declare you're not fit for civilized society;" but he was soon compelled to laugh at the other's invincible good humour and drollery—they were the oddest pair linked in the harness of friendship, I ever met with; but they pulled together. Next cabin to them was the wife of an officer with no less than six children, four nearly adults, two sons and two daughters by different husbands, and three younger children, a girl and two boys, by him she was going out to join. The three daughters and the youngest boy occupied the same cabin with their mamma, the two youths and the other boys slept always in the steerage. The young girls must occasionally have been edified with some strange conversation in the cabin next them, for H. was not very considerate, though he made amends by afterwards marrying one of them. They were good natured, rather pretty, and not very well educated girls. We had two assistant surgeons—equally contrasts—the one all gravity, and free from all the awkwardness of the griff—the other wild as one of the children of the mist described in one of Sir W. Scott's novels, all agog for wonders, a fine subject for mystification, and mystified he often was. If his head was wrong however—his heart was always right. The chief mate had been a commander, and lost a ship, and there was a terrible hubbub.

about some love affair, not of the most delicate order, between him and a pretty Malay girl, servant to the Captain's lady; but for reasons, no thereunto moving, I must not be more particular or attempt to describe others, except the Captain, who was an elderly man well versed in the scientific part of his profession, but not a good manager—perhaps because he was married to a most pretty, dark-eyed young wife, to whom he gave more of his time than was *convenient* to his own interests or that of his passengers.

Such were some of the party on board the good ship ———, which anxiously awaited an opportunity to get ashore at Madras. When we saw the hulls of the vessels in the roads we thought it time to prepare to land, and dressed accordingly, but as if to give us a practical illustration of the homely proverb "many a slip between the cup and the lip," we had a calm which lasted till night, when we got the land wind, which gave us a warm reception—for it came off like the blast of a furnace. It helped us into the roads, however, in which we anchored a little before midnight. Boats were off, but there was no landing at such an hour. At day-break we had a fine view of Madras, from the anchorage—the white surf cresting the vivid green waves, the catamarans, the *musoolah* boats, the white buildings, and the green trees, lit up by the rising sun, formed altogether a picture, which might have delighted more fastidious critics of the picturesque, than those of whom so long it might have been sung—

And their eyes in vain are seeking
Some green spot to rest upon.

For my part, I was charmed with it, and eager to land in a country connected, in my mind, with early associations, with inflated notions of oriental splendour, with recollections of historical lore, Hyder and Tippoo Sahib, or *Sabe*, as I should then have called him, &c. &c., I longed to land; but still there was one drawback upon that pleasure—the *amari aliquid*, that adulterates all human enjoyment: parting with those whose society I had so long enjoyed, and for some of whom I had learned to cherish a sincere and lasting regard, which even time and long absence has not obliterated—which has out-lived many trials in a life of many vicissitudes; but as "farewell, a word which hath been and must be," was to be said, I postponed it to the last. The ship was to come on to Bengal; I was to remain at Madras, and I determined to take leave when the

vessel was weighing her anchor to proceed. I had not to part with all my fellow passengers, however, for the two military Captains, the Officer's lady and her family, remained at Madras.

At length daylight came, and some few of us prepared to land with the Captain. It was near seven o'clock, however, before we got to the beach; the surf was so trifling to what it generally is that I was disappointed. I have often since seen it, in all its grandeur, and passed through it while the foul weather flag was flying, and when it was terrifically grand. When we landed, it was so smooth, that a jolly boat might have come through it with safety, though we landed as usual, in one of the *massoolah* boats used for the purpose, and admirably adapted for it by their construction and elasticity.

Early as it was, the beach was crowded especially with a class of rascals called *Dubash* servants, fellows who perform at once the office of sirkar and domestic. Even the Captain could not escape these fellows; but the quickness with which they singled out the *griffs*, was remarkable—they pressed round us, stuffing certificates of character into our faces, and postering us with offers of services, protestations of their own good qualities, and accusations of their neighbours, "I very good man, Sir, that fellow d—n rascal." At length, with the assistance of the peons, we got to the Custom House, and there I procured a palkee into which I got the wrong way, placing my head on the shelf at the foot to the great amusement of all the bystanders, and was conducted to the house of the Captain's private agent, a respectable tradesman in a very large way of business. The breakfast astonished me, for it was profuse even for India; but what struck me still more was the little sample of Eastern manners we had during the meal—a child of about four years directed a great hulking servant whom he called *boy* (*bhoy*) to scratch its back, and the fellow, with an instrument made for the purpose apparently, an ivory hand fixed on a long piece of the same material, performed the operation with infinite gravity and patience. The house of mine host was luxuriously fitted up, and in one room was a billiard table. His wife was a fine dashing woman, she did not make her appearance till 10 o'clock, when she came down to a second breakfast provided especially for her. At 2 o'clock there was a splendid tiffin, and at 7 again a dinner for a prince. My destination being Ceylon, I was well content to remain in such good quarters until an opportunity for a passage offered, and, being a perfect stranger, accepted the host's kind offer. In two days the ship

left Madras—I went off, and did not quit her till she had towed the boat I come in far from the land—when I took my leave of her with a heavy heart and returned on shore.

To console myself for the absence of those I left on board, I sought the society of those who remained at Madras, the officer's lady and her daughters; and there I often met the jolly H. who fancied himself in love. At length the father of the young ladies, a veteran of, I don't know how many campaigns, though only a Major, arrived. He was a regular military rough knot and a perfect John Bull of the old school in his opinion. He was in a perfect rage with the French education of his daughters, and swore he would see any child of his beggared ere he'd give them a "rap" if they did not hate a Frenchman as they hated the devil—that he'd give 'em no quarter in the field or out of it

Swearing he for his part
Had no notion of sparing
And as for a foe why ' he'd eat him alive.

To confess the truth, his daughters had not benefited much by their French schooling. They could not speak the language even tolerably, and were too apt to think French must be superior—they had few accomplishments and their best recommendations were their pleasing faces and amiable dispositions. As I had the *entre* at all hours, I came in one day soon after a late tiffin, the jolly H. and the old boy were still over their cool *lāl*, and both apparently in high glee. H. soon beckoned me to leave the room and go over to his quarters, which were in the very next compound. We were no sooner out of hearing than he asked me if I could guess what he had been saying to the old boy. In this, he reminded me of the child shutting its eyes and fancying that nobody sees it. He could no more disguise his thoughts than he could make his too substantial flesh invisible; I guessed at once his riddle—and replied, "why having popped the question to the daughter, you have now made your proposals in form to the father."—"Exactly so," said he, "but mind in confidence you know." The same *confidence* was soon reposed in all his brother officers, and there was a general laugh at H.'s becoming benedict. He had to join his corps first, however, and I dined at the mess of the —, where he had his parting dinner. He should have been sentimental on such an occasion—as he had taken leave of "his ladye love"—but he could no more put on the woeful than Liston could play *Macbeth*. He did essay the serious as befitted the occasion, but he

soon lost his cue and became gayest of the gay, till he was informed the dawk was ready—and the very last directions he gave respected a due supply of brandy and water that he might not lack stimulus on the road. I shook hands with him in his palkee, and we parted to meet no more. He returned and married the young lady who probably survived him; for he had ruined a good constitution by dissipation.

The Black Town of Madras is a horrid nasty hole, badly laid out, hot and swarming with mosquitoes; but the scenery of the vicinity to the south, with St. Thomas's mountain in the distance, is extremely pretty,—the Mount Road magnificent. There are no public buildings of imposing grandeur or elegant proportions, but the Custom House and the offices, public and private, which line the beach, have a handsome appearance from the offing, with their colonnaded verandahs, and the beautiful chunam employed in the houses.

———— *Pario marmore purlus*

justly celebrated. Society is or was conducted much in the same manner that it is here, and a sketch of one *burra khana* may serve for all. I was invited to dine at the garden-house of Mr. ———, of the house of ———, &c., wealthy agents. Having no other conveyance, I went in a palkee—a distance of full four miles—the hour was eight o'clock,—some of the company consisting of civilians, military, and some Captains of Indiamen, were already arrived and assembled in the verandah when I reached the house. The approach of those who came in palkees might be known when they were yet half a mile off, by the extraordinary noise which the Madras bearers make. At length, the company being all assembled, dinner was announced, and we sat down, some sixteen or more. The conversation at dinner was *appropriate*. “May I send you mutton? Allow me to recommend the *cotelet a la Maintenon*? Thank you, pleasure of a glass of wine with you, most happy, &c., &c.” Dinner over, I expected to find some subjects of interest tabled, but I heard little more than a jargon of hard names, a sort of epitome of the route book, varied by the sea monsters, with the account of the breezes they experienced, their nautical skill, the rapid sailing of their vessels, and the wonderful accuracy of their time-keepers, till coffee was served and the company broke up; and for this, thought I, have I come four miles, to sit down to a dinner without appetite, (for who can eat a dinner at seven, who has feasted heartily at two or

three?) to drink wine I did not require, and listen to conversation I could not understand, or feel any interest in if I did. I was present, however, at a very amusing party, a bit of high life below stairs, which amused me a great deal, a scene that reminded me much of Captain Marryatt's dignity ball in Barbadoes, a Portuguese wedding, the husband, a journeyman watch-maker, the young lady I don't know what, but rather good looking, and fairer than her *cara sposo*: it was a love match I fancy, for, I believe, there was little money on either side, though I was told that 500 rupees, perhaps, were spent on this nuptial entertainment. I was taken there by some one who had obtained an invitation through the bridegroom's employer I suspect, and, as we conducted ourselves with strict propriety, we were not only permitted but pressed to stay, and I had the honour of dancing with the bride, and sitting next to her at supper. Some odd speeches were made, some strange toasts given, though not quite so extraordinary as those described by Marryatt. The supper table was covered with luxuries, and full forty persons sat down to partake of them. There was much to afford scope for a satirical pen, but I never had talent or taste for that sort of thing, even if I could have justified the employment of them for such a purpose. The truth is, these things have always struck me in a different light, and from the amusements and gaieties of those whose hard lot gives them few opportunities of enjoyment, I derive only gratification, and have no inclination to ridicule them. It is a poor heart that never rejoices; and, I believe, there was more real enjoyment, more of that complete surrendering up of the soul to the pleasures of the moment, with an utter abandonment of the world and all its cares, at this humble party, than I have ever witnessed in the gay parties of higher circles, where a greater degree of refinement prevails.

The society of Madras was, in that day, renowned for a greater degree of ceremony and aristocratic hauteur, than that of any other part of India, and the distinctions of castes so highly preserved, that one of the first things I heard was, that an officer in his Majesty's service, whose sister was married to one of the most respectable and wealthy tradesmen of the place, a man celebrated for his integrity, liberality, and benevolence, would incur the risk of being *tabooed* by his corps, if he should visit his own sister!! Something of that spirit still prevails, if I may judge from the feeling manifested about East Indian widows. The greatest bore in society was, that awfully and

oppressively hot as the weather was, the comfort and cleanliness of a white jacket was not tolerated in the presence of ladies.

My time at Madras was, in respect to any useful purpose, a blank in my existence, but I had every physical comfort I could desire, a relative in Ceylon had sent me a letter of credit, and for money I had only to ask and have it; but I soon became weary of such a life, and my greatest enjoyment was the evening drive on the sea-beach on which the surf incessantly thundered. At first the noise of that surf which you hear at the distance of three or four miles inland, kept me from sleeping, but habit so soon reconciles us to every thing, that ere long, as with the residents of Madras, the noise lulled me to rest, as effectually as the strains of soft music, "soothing with its lullaby." Enough for the present however.

Bengal Herald.

A TRAVELLER.

PETER MUNDY'S TRAVELS.

In the British Museum, the Harleian library contains a manuscript volume, numbered 2286, very fairly written, entitled, "A brief relation of certain journies and voyages into France, Spain, Turkey, and East India; passed and performed by Peter Mundy." The catalogue describes this work as,—A book in folio, not negligently written; rather seeming to be prepared for the press. This author, or traveller, who was of Penem in Cornwall, first went into France, A. D. 1610, and, the next year, served in a merchant's ship as cabin-boy; from which station, by degrees, he became employed in considerable business. He discovers a good capacity, joined with veracity; and divides his narration into several chapters, the contents of which do follow the title; of which I shall give the following abstract, because I remember not that I have seen the work itself in print. *Imprimis*,—My passage with my father, to Roan in Normandy, A. D. 1610; and, at my return, a voyage from London to Constantinople.—2. A journey, overland, from Constantinople to London, in 1620.—3. Port in Spain, and other passages occurring since my arrival from Constantinople, until the time of my entertainment for East India.—4. A journal of a voyage made in the good ship, *Expedition*, Thomas Watts master, bound for Surat in East India, in company of the *Jonah*, commander, Richard Swanly, viz., March the 6th, A. D. 1627.—5. My arrival at Surat, the 30th of September, 1628; my

abiding there two years, and passages until my departure for Agra, in November 1630.—6. A journey from Surat in Guzerat, to Agra in Hindostan, whither Peter Mundy and John Yard, were ordered and sent by the Worshipful Thomas Rastell, President, &c., in Council, to assist Mr. William Fremlen (there residing) in the Honorable Company's affairs.—6. A little journey from Agra to Cole-shawgurrie, the river Ganges, &c.; being dispatched by Mr. William Fremlin, about the Company's affairs, the 17th of December, A. D. 1631.—8. A journey from Agra to Patna, in the borders of Bengal; whither I carried eight carts laden with ——— barrels of quicksilver, and ——— parcels of vermillion, for the Honorable Company's account, to be there sold, and the money to be there invested; as also to see the state of the country: what hopes of benefit by trading into those parts; the 6th of August, A. D. 1632.—9. The description of Patna.—10. The employment for Patna; its present trade and future hopes; with my opinion, that the sending of me to Patna, with the Company's goods, may not only prove to their loss, but is also against the intent and meaning of the President and Council at Surat.—11. The return from Patna to Agra.—12. The description of the Great Mogul, Shah Jehan, his coming from Brampore, (where he lay warring against Deccan,) unto his garden called Darrecca-baag, near Agra; the 1st of June, A. D. 1632.—13. A brief description of Agra.—14. A journey from Agra to Surat; with a cafla, consisting of 268 camels, and 109 carts, with 1439 lbs. of indigo, 12 lbs. of saltpetre, with other goods, dispatched by Mr. Wm. Fremlen, under the convoy of me, Mr. Peter Mundy, having with me 170 peons or soldiers, viz., the 25th of February, A. D. 1632.—15. Notes of certain passages of a cafla, sent by Mr. Wm. Fremlen, from Agra to Surat, under convoy of Peter Mundy, consisting of 109 carts and 268 camels, with ——— lbs. of indigo, ——— lbs. of saltpetre, and ——— barrels of mustar; the 25th of February, A. D. 1632.—16. Since my arrival in Surat to the time I took my passage for England; the 4th of November, A. D. 1633; with observations of India in general.—17. A journal of a voyage from Surat to England, in the ship *Royal Mary*, commander, Captain James Shade, (wherein, went home, Mr. John Norris, Captain Merchant, Mr. Henry Glascock, Mr. Thomas Wilbraham, and myself, Peter Mundy;) the 1st of February, 1633.

Although this book be but a copy, nevertheless, it is corrected by the author's hand: it well deserves to be printed.

His Majesty's Commissioners for the public records, utterly despise the Indian firmans, perwannahs, treaties, grants, and charters which are contained in the national repositories, most probably because they do not know or care much about India ; therefore, his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, must be looked to as the guardians of the archives and other historical records of the British Empire in India ; they ought to deposit in the Museum copies of all books and papers printed at the public expense ; and they ought also to investigate the state of the Indian records. At present, it seem as if the nation paid the expense of one public establishment, the sole aim of which is to accommodate and instruct the public ; and, as if it paid all the rest of its own imperial establishments to conceal from the public all knowledge of the laws, records, and people of the Empire.

MR. MACAULAY.

We have broadly declared our opinion as to the defective state of the Law Commission ; and our conviction, that the experience, neither, of his public life in England, nor of his official career in India holds out any expectation of benefit from the suggested addition to its numbers of the Legislative Member of the Supreme Council of India. We now proceed to state the grounds on which that conviction is founded.

We presume, it will be admitted in the outset, that the class of ability, which alone can give substantial recommendation to such a nomination, is that which has reference to jurisprudence, in the largest sense of the word. Let us see what qualifications the public functionary in question has hitherto displayed in this department of human activity.

And, first, of his public life in England, of which ~~we do not~~ profess to have any further acquaintance than that of a distant observer. We find him commencing as a member of the legal profession ; but, if we are to give credit to his own public and gratuitous declarations, his professional life exhibited little of application, and less of practice. We next hear of him as a writer of well-earned reputation in the department of classical literature and in that also of party politics ; but we are not aware that he ever ventured into the less inviting and more intricate paths of jurisprudence, or showed any disposition to such abstract speculations. We must, therefore, follow him into the House of Commons, the grand field for the display of those

qualities, which recommend to public confidence, as well as to office and its emoluments. We there find him prominent in debate, rather as an eloquent declaimer upon general topics, and a strenuous supporter of liberal principles and measures, than as a man of business or practical statesman. Amidst all the extensive changes that were effected in his times, is there any one measure or project of legal reform or amendment stamped with the name of Macaulay as its author? The only act of legislation, with which we find him intimately connected, is, that under which he holds his present elevated station in the councils of our Eastern empire; and upon that measure and its details, the Indian public has expressed its opinion so loudly and so unfavorably, that we apprehend his warmest admirers will hardly wish to rest his claims on so questionable a foundation.

So much for the experience of his qualifications before his appearance on this new and untried field. Come we now to that, of which we have far better means of judging; and which after all must be the best criterion of capacity or incapacity; we mean the legislative acts he has set his hand to, since his assumption of the office of legislative member of the Supreme Council, which, by the *Gazette* Extraordinary now before us, appears to have taken place on the 27th June, 1834. The Council, being incomplete, was unable to exercise any legislative functions until the 4th July of the same year; when, Mr. Ironside of the Bombay Council, having been called into the Supreme Council for the occasion, it was, whether rightly or wrongly, supposed to be competent for the purpose of legislation. The examination of its acts during the remainder of the year 1834, will be more than we can accomplish in the columns of this evening.

~~The first~~ The first object of its care appears to have been the local revenue of the Bombay territory. That, at least, was the first ostensible object. For, although there appears to have been no less than six regulations enacted by the Supreme Council in the course of 1834, relative to the Bombay Presidency, all which were general laws, and ought in due course to have been published throughout India, as part of the enactment of the year, yet it is extraordinary, that not one of these six Acts has ever been published in the *Gazette* of Bengal; or anywise notified to the subjects of the Company at large. Nay, for aught we can discover, after diligent search, regulations I. and II. are not to be found even in the *Government Gazette* of Bombay! nor have

we yet been able to procure a copy. Of those, therefore, we can have nothing to say. Of the remaining four regulations III., IV., and V., are supplementary, and though put forth as permanent enactments, and relating to drawback, import and export, which are of universal interest, and ought, if altered at all, to have been placed on an uniform system throughout all the territories, yet are they unaccountably limited to the Bombay Presidency. Regulation VI. relates to the adjournment of the Civil Courts of Judicature, and is subject to the same remark.

It is to be observed, that all these six regulations are framed conformably with existing rules as laid down in the organic or constitutional regulation passed in the time of Earl Cornwallis (regulation 41 of 1793.) Each is duly numbered and entitled; the preamble sets forth the reasons of the enactment, which is divided into convenient sections and clauses for reference, with marginal notes as prescribed. On the score of form, there is no exception to be taken to them—the irregularity was in their non-promulgation; and that was an omission of the utmost importance. In substance, they were chargeable with the manifest error, of making local provisions on a subject of general and universal application; and thus varying the burthens of commerce and the course of legal proceedings in the different Presidencies.

With these six enactments, so far as we can discover, terminated the Legislative Session of Ootacamund; which, notwithstanding the faults above-mentioned, we cannot but consider as the most creditable part of the labours of 1834. The Session was adjourned to Calcutta, and produced but two more enactments; those, however, were so objectionable, both in form and in substance, as to be deserving of a much more detailed examination than our time and limits will permit us to enter upon, until our next appearance.—*Courier*.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.
Sir,—Permit me to solicit two or three pages in your valuable periodical to place upon record the following circular respecting the treatment of the Cholera Morbus. The appearance and re-appearance of this awful scourge in various parts of India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, &c., may be a sufficient reason for recording any facts connected with the cure of this disease. The following extract of a letter from Madras appears very interesting:—

" I was attacked with cholera and given over, having had the last symptoms, of a general cramp over the whole body, with sinking of the eyes, when I was cured by a powerful medicine, prescribed by Mr. Gray, an able medical practitioner. The prescription is as follows:—*Anti-Cholera Drops, No. I.*—Take of Daffy's Elixir, with a larger proportion of Senna, 2 oz.; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, 2½ oz.; Oil of Cloves, made an essence with Alcohol, ½ oz.; Oil of Juniper, 6 drops; Oil of Peppermint, 8 drops; Oil of Cajuput, 10 drops; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, 3 drachms; Camphor Mixture, 10 drams.—Make a mixture and take 1 oz., or two table spoonsfull.—*No. II.*—The same, leaving out the Camphor mixture, and adding half an ounce of the compound Tincture of Camphor. Should repeated doses of this mixture not check the watery motions, 10 drops of Laudanum may then be added to each dose, increasing it 5 drops each time, till it composes the bowels; an hour or two after which, if the patient be not very much exhausted, 6 grains of Calomel, with a scruple or 15 grains of Rhubarb, ought to be administered in a little Ginger tea, and the latter to be used pretty freely after the bowels have been opened by the medicine. Should the cholera commence with evident acidity at the stomach, the treatment ought to be commenced with 8 grains of Calomel and a drachm of prepared Chalk with a little Ginger powder; after which mixture, *No. I.* should be persevered in till the stomach is composed. Mr Gray attributes the success he has experienced, from the use of his drops, to 'their powerful action on the digestive and urinary organs, which by some mysterious cause, becomes so greatly affected as to encourage, it is believed, the congestion of the blood: which being reduced into a congee-water-like fluid, is evacuated in large quantities, and necessarily produces that prostration of strength and restlessness, which are ever attendant on cholera.

I have met with the following incident, aptly termed a *happy blunder*:—

" By mistake, 20 grains of Calomel, 6 minims, equal to 120 drops, of laudanum, were given at an interval of less than half an hour. The patient was inclined to sleep; nothing more was done; and in two hours and a half he was as well as ever he was in his life."

I have observed some useful information in your Magazine for November, 1832, p. 456, to which I beg to direct the attention of your numerous readers, interested in the subject of this brief communication. I have endeavoured to give publicity to the facts in the following circular for the last four years, and your insertion of it, I presume, may interest many of your readers—do some humble service to suffering humanity, and particularly gratify

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

B————, Nov. 17, 1835.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

(In a letter to a friend.)

My dear Sir,—As I have resided several years in India, in the vicinity of Juggernaut's Temple, where the ravages of the Cholera Morbus are frequently very appalling, I shall be happy to give you any information respecting the treatment of this disease which has fallen under my observation. Permit me first to extract a very interesting article from the *Asiatic Journal*, June, 1831.

"Mr. S. Hope, Surgeon, of H. M.'s Hospital ship "Canada," states the following mode of cure for the cholera morbus, which he has employed for *more than 30 years with uniform success.*" He thus describes the complaint—"The disease is induced by causes too well known, and shows itself at first by violent pains from the stricture of the gall duct, and is afterwards kept up by the irritability of the bowels, brought on by the excoriation of the internal coat, from the acrid or scalding nature of the bile when first expelled the gall bag. This irritation keeps up the disease till nature recovers or sinks. I never use calomel, because I have a more certain, safe and speedy remedy, that produces an almost instantaneous relief. Calomel relieves by inducing a more copious secretion of mucus to defend the membrane from excessive irritation, where it succeeds; whilst the remedy I recommend affords a tone of firmness to the membrane, a smoothness of surface that defends it from the action of the bile, and removes excessive irritation. By this means the disease goes off as soon as the gall bladder is emptied of its excessive irritative contents, which is very soon accomplished, as from three to five or six doses complete the cure." The following proof is adduced:—

"I was surgeon of the Dolphin in the year 1825; from July, 17th to 26th, I had 264 cases of cholera; from which, with the exception of 16 being kept under treatment for three days, four patients demanding attention four days, and 3 for five days (except one who had been previously ill)—*every patient was restored within the space of 50 hours.* I persuaded the chief mate to take a dose of the remedy before the healthy part of the ship's company, to induce them to follow his example; they all complied, and, to the best of my recollection, not one of them had occasion to trouble me from illness. The remedy I gave was one drachm of nitrous acid (not nitric) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cup-full of gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths, dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca; no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors until quite restored.

Another method of treating this alarming disease, is the following, communicated to me while at Serampore, from a Missionary in Calcutta, in September, 1825. He states, "Not one has died out of 60, to whom I have administered medicine for the cholera, except one individual who had previously received some Native medicine very injurious to her. The medicine was—80 drops of laudanum, a wine glass of brandy, and two table-spoonsful of castor oil, mixed; and, if possible given at once; if not, one dessert spoonful after another, until all is taken. This is the dose for a man; for women, girls, or boys, 60 drops of laudanum, the brandy and oil the same quantities as before. Should this be ineffectual, give a second dose of 40 drops of laudanum, a wine glass of brandy, but no oil. In case of this failing, a wine glass of *drogue-a-mere* may be effectual. This medicine may be administered in almost all stages of the disease. After the vomiting ceases, give warm rice water and boiled sago or flour."

In Orissa, where I resided, the usual remedy for this complaint was pills, each containing six or seven grains of calomel and one grain of opium. One pill was sometimes sufficient, at other times a second, third, or fourth, at intervals of half an hour, were requisite to arrest the progress of the disease; an

aperient was afterwards recommended. In this province, a few years since, the Government humanely dispatched 3,000 cholera pills for the relief of the salt manufacturers on the Bay of Bengal, by which means several hundred lives were saved. The utility of these humane efforts in India is very great. "When the cholera, (says a friend in Bengal,) first began its ravages, one gentleman obtained from Government forty or fifty Native doctors, to supply his district, and medical stores to what extent he chose: the result was, that medicine was administered to upwards of 20,000 persons, of whom more than 17,000 recovered!"

I have been much interested, in observing that Dr. Ayre, of Hull, has adopted the mode of treatment used in Orissa. He says, "I have had 76 cases, of which 60 have been returned cured; 5 of them are under treatment (4 of them out of danger,) and 10 of them have died. The exclusive object sought for in the system pursued, has been to restore the secretion of the liver, and the means employed have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of calomel and laudanum, given in small quantities, and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains, and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms and duration of treatment. The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was, in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to grain doses, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until at length they were discontinued. The average duration of the disease, in those who recovered under this treatment, has not been more than four or five days; for, by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel, in small and frequent doses, (and it is indispensable to their efficacy that they be small,) the secretion of the liver becomes early restored, and that inflammatory re-action in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence, in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense."—*Lancet*, March 2, and July 14, 1832.

Yours, truly,

PHILANTHROPOS.

B—, Nov. 5, 1835.

OUR EMPIRE IN THE EAST;

As described by Mr. Cobbett.

On the 14th of July, 1821, Mr. Cobbett published the following remarks on India affairs, in his *Political Register*:—A Mr. Stanhope, apparently, from the tenor of his speech, at the India House, a very worthy man, talked, there, the other day, of the hundred millions of his fellow subjects in India! I wish they were all in ——. No, God forgive me, I do not wish any such thing. But, they, poor creatures, are no fellow-subjects of mine, nor of Mr. Stanhope neither. They are swarms of meek, harmless human beings; that would be, I dare say, very well, if left to themselves; but, who are rendered miserable by our foolish greediness and false ambition; for which we are repaid in the taxation and slavery that they bring upon ourselves. We have, it seems, a couple of millions to pay presently, to the thing called the East India Company. And for what? Doubtless, we shall have papers enough to show for it, if that is all. I dare say it will be all very accurately stated in rupees, and those turned into sterling, to a fraction of a thousandth part of a farthing. But, how comes it, that this immense "Empire in the East" is not able to do without part of the rents of English landlords, and of the labour of English tradesmen, farmers, labourers, and artisans? How comes it, that we must pay taxes on our own malt and salt, to be given towards the support of this glorious Empire in the East? Pitt and Dundas made a treaty with the East India Company, which became an Act of Parliament; according to which Act, the Company was to pay to the nation half a million a year, for twenty years, I think it was. The Company paid one half million (or, at least, they said so,) and from that day to this, the nation has been paying money to the Company!

It is high time to enquire into these things. When a man is said to have got money in India, the truth is, he has got it out of English taxes! However, the thing is all of a piece, from the very top to the very bottom. Only think of "Westminster's pride." No; Q.'s father, and two or three more, receiving £1,200 a year, each, for settling something about the Nabob of Arcot's debts. These salaries come, mind you, out of English taxes; and they have been going on, in different hands, for, I believe, nearly or quite thirty years! Was ever such a settling of accounts heard of before? However, it is nonsense to talk about it. The whole thing altogether, is so wild, so monstrous, and appears so romantic and fabulous, that one cannot have patience to speak of it in sober language.

But, let prices keep down; let farmers sling up their farms, let the landlords come up with empty purses; let the labourers of England get their belly-full; let the salt-tax and the malt-tax be taken off; and we shall soon see, that there will be no more immense fortunes brought from India; and, I venture to predict, that the Nabob of Arcot's debts will be settled in a trice.

Nothing does India afford us, that is of any use to us. But, if it did, the Americans, who pay nothing towards the support of that vain-glorious concern, have all things that it produces, for half the price that we have them at.

There was a man, in Parliament, some years ago, named Metcalfe, who was a something in the India affairs, who had the impudence or folly, or perhaps both, to reckon amongst our gains by India, the revenue arising from tea; that is to say, our gains consisted of taxes paid by ourselves! Now, adopting the gross, the beastly supposition, that this was a gain, would it not have been better to have had the gain upon malt? The agriculturasses would have discovered some sense, if they had petitioned against the importation of tea; or, at any rate against being taxed to pay money to maintain a foreign country, in order that that country might send hither a parcel of stuff to lessen the consumption of barley.

The Company has got a debt too, and not a small one by any means; and for this also the nation, is, in the end, answerable! It is such a mess; such a hodge-podge, altogether, that it half turns one's brain, but to think of it. The truth is, however, that the monstrous thing has swelled up during the delirium of war and paper money; and, it will and must now all sink down again. It is a true bubble, which is just now beginning to burst. The whole thing has changed its character, since Pitt took possession of it; it has gone on in its own monstrous way. The paper-mill ground the millions out of the bones of the labouring classes, without their knowing it, and without the landlords or even the Government knowing it. I will do these two the justice to say, that they did the thing without design. They prospered: the very mark of prosperity struck the eye: the labourers perished; the little farmers became paupers; and the cause was hidden from the eyes of landlords, Government, and even from the paper-money makers themselves. But, now that it is discovered, it would be criminal indeed, not to tear it up by the roots; not to apply A RADICAL CURE.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, May, 1835.

In the matter of James Calder and others, ex parte Sutherland.—*Judgment.*—Sir J. P. Grant This is an application by John William Sutherland, a creditor of the insolvents, and trustee under the marriage settlement of Lieut.-col. John Geddes and his lady, formerly Madelina Hesaug. Mr. John Storm, one of the insolvents, Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins, and Mr. John Nicholas Vant Hart, were examined on the 17th Jan. last, in order to shew from the circumstances of the former copartnership in which these insolvents and one Mr. Browne Roberts, who has since retired from the house, were engaged that this gentleman, Mr. Browne Roberts, who now claims a debt against the estate, as a creditor in respect of a credit allowed him by the insolvents in their books, on account of the shares held by him in that former copartnership, is not entitled to claim as a creditor. Upon the result of these examinations, and of certain documents put in by Mr. Storm, Mr. Sutherland has petitioned the court, praying for an order that no dividend be paid on the claim of the said Mr. B. Roberts until the rest of the creditors of the said J. Calder, George J. Gordon, and J. Storm have been fully paid and satisfied. The ground upon which this prayer is stated by the petition to rest is this, that in the years 1827 and 1828, when Mr. Browne Roberts quitted the then house of Mackintosh and Co., in which, up to that time he had been a partner, the house was insolvent; and that Mr. Browne Roberts was then fully cognizant and aware of its circumstances and situation that he has set up a claim against the estate of the insolvents amounting to Rs. 70,838-10-6, composed amongst other terms, of a credit given him by Mackintosh and Co., of 40,000 rupees a share, for three shares which he held in that firm. And the petitioner alleges that Mr. Browne Roberts, or those alleged to be beneficially interested in his claim, have no right to participate in any of the dividends until all the bona fide creditors have been fully paid and satisfied. The meaning of this is, that the credit given by the insolvents in their books, to this gentleman for the value, or supposed value of his three shares in the former partnership, was an acknowledgment of debt fraudulent and void as against creditors. I am surprised that I do not

see the assignees parties to this petition, for if they have taken any advice upon this matter, they cannot fail to have been informed that question arising out of the circumstances affecting this gentleman's claim, which circumstances must have stated the assignees in the face, upon the inspection of the books of the house, was one of a very grave nature, which it was the duty of the assignees acting for the general interest of the creditors to bring to the notice of the court and to obtain its judgment upon; and that if they made any payment to Mr. Roberts without having done so, and it should happen that they were mistaken upon this point of law, they would be liable to be called upon to refund such payment out of their own pockets and pay it over again, as a dividend amongst the other creditors. Upon the evidence adduced before me, it does certainly appear that the house of Mackintosh and Co. which existed at the moment of Mr. Browne Roberts quitting it, and then dissolved by mutual consent, was insolvent at the time of the dissolution to a prodigious amount, to the knowledge of all the partners, and if more particularly to the knowledge of one partner than another, most particularly to that of Mr. Roberts who had the charge, as Mr. Vant Hart and Mr. Storm called it, of the finance department. It appears by Mr. Vant Hart's deposition that Mr. Browne Roberts became a partner on the 1st May, 1820, that he was what the deponent might call in the finance department, and as he, the deponent, supposed, well acquainted with the accounts of the house; that he continued in the house till the end of April 1829, his interest in it ceasing on 1st May of that year; that this deponent himself made out a book, yearly exhibiting the general balance for the information of the partners,—a private book which he used to hand to one of the partners, generally Mr. Calder, at the end of the year. That the house was insolvent in 1828-27, &c. in the year ending 30th April, 1827, in the deponent's opinion, and that he could trace the insolvency back through preceding years; that Mr. John Williamson Fulton, who had been partner before March, 1812, when the deponent first entered its service, quitted the house in 1818, and that from the deponent's present knowledge, he should say the house was insolvent at that time, and that it was in 1823-4, he first formed the opinion that the house was insolvent in 1819.

when Mr. Felton quitted it. The balance book was produced, and put into the hands of the witness, and from this it appeared that in 1823-4, the amount of bad debts was 3,300,000 sicca rupees from which the amount of stock was to be deducted leaving the deficit about 500,000 rupees. That in the next year 1824-5, the state of the house was so far improved that the actual apparent deficit was reduced to about 300,000 rupees accurately, as stated by the deponent, looking at the balance book in another part of his evidence, 3½ lacs, but the house was considered by the witness as still insolvent, (that is his expression.) I must presume he means irrecoverably insolvent, for insolvent it was without doubt, because the said account of these bad debts, i. e., 2,300,000 rupees, did not include all the bad debts due to the house. That in 1825-6, the heavy losses of the house occurred, the deficit then was about the same as it was in the following year, viz., 1,600,000 rupees. That in 1826-7, the balance against the house was, as I have said, this sum of 1,600,000 rupees, on 30th April, 1827, the apparent deficits deducting from the sums due to the house and writing them off as bad debts, what are called in the book old debts, meaning, thereby, debts wholly irrecoverable, and though all the other debts due to the house should be considered good. That among the debts so to be taken as good in this view of matters, not to be shewn a greater deficit than the above 1,600,000 rupees, were to be included a debt due due by the late firm of Mercer and Company, of about 2,000,000 rupees, of Mondetta and Co., of about 1,200,000, and of Ramrutton Mullick, of about 800,000, in all 4,000,000 rupees, or thereabouts, of which three debts no part has been paid off to this hour, but they remain of the same amount as in 1827. Mr. Vant Hart, whether upon this matter very perfect authority or not I know not, considers that Ramrutton Mullick's debt will be a total loss, and that very little will be recovered, he should suppose, of Mercer and Co. Mr. R. C. Jenkins states that the situation of these debts, which I have said, stood upon the books as good debts, and such as to have been one reason for declining to become a partner in the house in February or March, 1831. Further it appears from Mr. Vant Hart's testimony, that on the 1st May, 1828, when Mr. Browne Roberts's interest in the house ceased, the balance against the house, the actual deficit appearing upon the books, made up by the deponent,

for the information of the partners, and for their sole inspection, was 2,150,000 rupees, "the deficit written off," "the sum that must have been made good before the house could have been made solvent at that time." And that in March 1826, when Mr. Browne Roberts quitted India, he could not have been ignorant of the state of the accounts of the house. That Mr. Browne Roberts was not advertised out of the house in 1828, nor till three years afterwards. This would make it in 1831. The house stopped payment on the 4th January, 1833. Upon 1st May, 1828, there was a debit balance on the books standing against him of 20,693 sicca rupees. It appears by the said deposition that the claim which this gentleman now prefers against the insolvent estate, or the sum to which it has been reduced, in what way or on what grounds there is no evidence before me, is about 70,000 sicca rupees; and that it arises from credit given him by the new partnership of Mackintosh and Co., i. e., the insolvents after the dissolution of the former partnership, of which Mr. Browne Roberts had been a partner, in their books for his three shares in the old partnership, dissolved in 1828, being three annas, or 3-16ths, taken at 40,000 sicca rupees, for each one anna share or sixteenth. If this be so, it would make 120,000 to his credit, from which the sum mentioned above to his debit on 1st May, 1828, and some subsequent payments must, I presume, have been deducted, shewing the above balance. According to this calculation if each 16th share was worth 40,000 sicca rupees, the whole concern must have been valued at 640,000 sicca rupees, divisible amongst the partners. But where this was to come from, or upon what principle the sum so carried to the credit of this retiring partner was so calculated, or so carried, it is not quite easy to see. It was not his share of the profits, for we have it in evidence from Mr. Vant Hart that the partners did not divide any profits for the last six or seven years, but on the contrary, all that they had occasion draw for their expenditure, as appeared an accumulating balance upon their private accounts, amounting in whole at the time of the failure to a large sum, although it is in evidence that the personal habits of the members of the house were particularly economical, and when Mr. Vant Hart speaks of what was carried to the Stock Account he says "The loss was carried to that account, there was no profit to carry." As little could it be a share of the capital, for the

house had been insolvent ten years, at least before Mr. Browne Roberts quitted it, whether before or how long before we are not informed. And at the time he quitted it, it was in this situation that it owed £215,000 more than the total value of its property and all the debts due to it amounted to, supposing them all to be good to their full amount as standing on its books, except the totally desperate debts which were written off. And of the debts so due to the house, and standing upon its books as good debts, three sums alone which were considered as very precious, amounted to the prodigious sum of £100,000, of which Mr. Vant Hart says as to one sum of £200,000, he supposes very little of it will be recovered; and as to another sum of £80,000, that he considers it will be a total loss, and we are informed by Mr. Jenkins that the third sum amounting to about £120,000, rests upon the security of the Philippine Company, which I understand to be no other than that of the late King of Spain. In these circumstances the partners of the new house of Mackintosh and Co. give credit in their books and undertake to pay to this gentleman, a retiring partner of the old house of Mackintosh and Co., as his 3-16th share of the profits and subsisting property of that house, the sum of £12,000, i. e., for his 3-16th share of the liability to pay, certainly greatly more than £100,000, almost certainly half a million of money or more. Where is the valuable consideration which passed from the retiring partner to the partners of the new partnership the insolvents indebted and insolvents at the time, to render this gift and undertaking valid against creditors? Where was the *bona fide* necessary to validate the transaction? Reference was made in the argument to the case *ex parte Peak & Mad*. That was a question of the validity of a sale by a retiring partner of a then insolvent house of premises held by him at his sole disposal, *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration, to the other partner who continued the trade by himself. It was held by Sir Thomas Plumer that it was a good sale, and that the vendor had a lien upon the estate for his purchase money which had not been paid him. It is not necessary to doubt any thing that was decided in that case, in order to hold that the agreement in the present case to pay the gentleman who retired from the insolvent house of Mackintosh and Co. The sum claimed was utterly null and fraudulent and void, against creditors. But there is one thing there declared

which is sufficient to warrant the deciding that it was not. "That if two partners agree one to permit the other to withdraw money out of the reach of the joint creditors, such a contract is fraudulent and invalid. And the Vice-Chancellor took that to be the principle upon which *Anderson v. Maltby*, which I am to mention presently, was decided. The other points in this case of *ex parte Peake* have no reference to the principle upon which this case must be decided. It is not the question here whether the old partnership might be dissolved, notwithstanding its insolvency, and that of each member of it. It is not the question whether a vendor, though insolvent, has not a lien for the price upon premises sold even against the separate creditors of the vendee, although the vendor and vendee have once been in partnership. It is not the question whether joint creditors have any thing in the nature of a real right or lien over joint effects of their debtors, until they acquire it under the judgment and execution. It is not the question how equity operates the arrangement for payment of joint debts by the joint effects. It is not the question how, where creditors do not interfere, and every thing is fair, effects which were joint may for a good consideration by contract between partners indebted at the time, and by delivery and possession, become separate property. It is not the question whether subsequent and separate creditors of a new partnership, established upon the retirement of one partner of the former firm, can enquire whether the money, or goods, or credit they may have advanced, have been applied in payment of prior and joint debts so as to undo such transactions. But simply whether persons utterly insolvent, agreeing with one of their partners to dissolve their partnership, and designing to carry on the business without him, can validly undertake and agree with such former partner without valuable consideration or equivalent of any sort, to pay to him who is jointly indebted and equally insolvent with themselves, and whose privity excludes *bona fide* money, which both they and he are equally bound to apply to the payment of their joint debts for the purpose of withdrawing. And, thus, withdrawing it from their joint creditor. And whether such undertaking and agreement is good against creditors? Lord Roslyn has answered this question in *Anderson v. Maltby*, which is reported 4 Bro. C. C. 423; and in 3 Vesey junr. 244. His Lordship said that the sole question was,

whether the defendant was a real *bona fide* creditor at the time of the several payments made to him by the bankrupts. The defendant admitted that if proper allowance had been made for bad and precarious debts the partnership would have appeared to be insolvent, and that he had reason to suspect its solvency when he determined to quit it, and secure payment of his capital. This suspicion in a person having the means of ascertaining the fact amounts to something like certain knowledge. Upon what principle could such a person honestly retire and receive payments? One partner can only be indebted to the other for his share, after payment of all the joint debts. But his share according to the state of the partnership funds did not exist. Referring to the settlement of accounts, his Lordship said, "If all this is fictitious, if instead of a share of the profits there is nothing to be divided but a share of the loss, the defendant cannot claim against real creditors; defendant's counsel have said this might be tried at law. It is true the same rule must decide the case here as in action. But in this case, I think I am bound to decide it here." And his Lordship assigns as his reason, the necessity of an account, examination of books, &c. "Whether any balance was due at the time of the dissolution was the obvious question, but that could not be tried without an examination of the books, &c." He declared that the settlement of the defendant's capital in the partnership at the time of the dissolution thereof, made up soon after the defendant quitted it, but not entered in the book till 10th July, 1786, was not binding upon the plaintiff's assignees of the bankrupts, and that the defendant could only be considered a creditor in respect of the effective balance of the stock of the former partnership, at the time of the dissolution thereof transferred to the new partnership, and directed the necessary accounts, &c. And in 2 Vesey, junr., 244, "the Lord Chancellor is reported to have said that the only doubt he had was whether he should direct an enquiry in the office of the Master, or put the matter into another course, for as to letting the transaction stand, this could not be called a Court of Equity if it could be supported to the extent to which it had gone." The case *ex parte* Peake, and those *ex parte* Ruffin and *ex parte* Williams, decided by Lord Eldon, which are referred to and relied on by the Vice Chancellor in *ex parte* Peake, refer to totally different questions from that

which must decide the present case, and decided that of *Anderson v. Maltby*. Those cases decide that creditors have no lien over effects in specie the property of their debtors, such as may prevent their valid transference by a *bona fide* transaction. The doctrines laid down in the cases *ex parte* Ruffin and *ex parte* Williams, by the Lord Chancellor, are not only consistent with that upon which I decide this case, but they confirm and support it. The Lord Chancellor Eldon said the case was admitted, unless *ex parte* Burnaby (1. Cook, Bkpt. Law 216) applied to it, to be new in its circumstances. He held that in the case of two partners who owe joint debts and have joint effects, the creditors who have demands upon them in respect of those debts have clearly no lien whatsoever upon the partnership effects in law or equity—but a power of suing, and, by process, creating a demand which may attach directly upon those effects; and the separate creditors of each, by bringing actions, might acquire a certain interest even in the partnership effects. If the court should say that what has ever been joint or separate property shall always remain so, no partnership could ever arrange their affairs. Therefore a *bona fide* transaction of the property is understood to be the act of a man acting fairly, winding up the concern, and binds the creditors, and, therefore, the court always lets the arrangements be as they stand, not at the time of the commission, but of the act of bankruptcy. It seems to me a monstrous proposition that what at any time during the partnership has been part of the partnership effects shall in all future time remain so, notwithstanding a *bona fide* act. If this were held, not for the purpose of satisfying demands of the partners or of any creditor who cannot otherwise be satisfied, but to enable them to undo all the intermediate equities, commercial transactions could not go on at all. It would be much less inconvenient to examine the *bona fide* of each transaction than to say such transactions shall never take place. He concludes by saying that they may file a bill if they think proper. The petition was dismissed. (*Ex parte* Ruffin 6, Vesey 119, in Bkpt., June 1802, &c.) In *ex parte* Williams, 1. C. Eldon says "I have frequently, since I decided the case *ex parte* Ruffin, considered it, and I approve of that decision." and he re-states the grounds of it. Among partners, he says, clear equities subsist, amounting to something like lien. The property is joint. The debts

and credits are jointly due: They have equities to discharge each of them from liability and then to divide the surplus according to their proportions, or if there is a deficiency, to call upon each other to make up that deficiency according to their proportions. But while they remain solvent and the partnership is going on, the creditor has no equity against the effects of the partnership. (11 Ves. 3 April, 1805.) I had supposed that the question raised in this case had not occurred in this court before: But I now understand that it occurred in the case of a Mr. Hobhouse, in the insolvency of Palmer and Co., before Mr. Justice Ryan, the present Chief Justice, where a claim very much of the same nature with that of Mr. Browne Roberts was set up, and rejected by the court. I am not aware that that case was mentioned by any of the counsel in the present case. I have considered whether it was necessary for me to put the parties to the expense of an investigation in the Examiner's office. I have come to the opinion that it is not. The main question which my Lord Roslyn thought it necessary to send for determination to the master is decided before me by the evidence, and the balance book which has been produced before me, and which is not disputed. The result upon the amount of debt, if any, which may be claimed by the creditor, whose claim has been impeached in matter of account, which it will rest with the assignees to adjust upon the principles I shall declare. I therefore decree and declare—

1. That the credit given by the Insolvents to the creditor petitioned against Mr. Browne Roberts, in respect of his share or shares in the former partnership, carried on under the firm of Mackintosh and Co., in which the insolvents James Calder, George J. Gordon, and John Storm, and the said Browne Roberts were partners, is not binding upon the assignees of the insolvent estate of the James Calder, George J. Gordon and John Storm.
- 2. That upon the 1st of May, 1828, while the said partnership, which the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, John Storm, and Browne Roberts were members, was dissolved by the retirement of the said Browne Roberts, by and with the consent of the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, and John Storm, the said partnership and firm, and all and each of the partners thereof was, and were utterly insolvent, and that this fact was well known to all and each of the said partners.
- 3. That at the said time of the said dissolution of the said partnership, there

was no balance of profits or stock, or valuable and lawful interest or advantage, whatsoever of or in the said partnership, which could be divided or shared amongst the said partners, or surrendered or acquired by the said partners or any of them amongst each other, and the said credit so given by the said Browne Roberts as aforesaid, was not given by the said insolvents or received by the said Browne Roberts, *bona fide* or upon good consideration, and is, therefore, utterly null and void.—1. That the assignees do, therefore, strike out of the account of the said Browne Roberts, with the said estate of the said insolvents, all and every entries or entry to the credit of the said Browne Roberts or any sum or sums for or in respect of his share or shares in the said partnership of the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, John Storm, and Browne Roberts, carried on under the firm of Mackintosh and Co., existing previously to the said 1st day of May, 1828, and do state his account with the estate of the insolvents as the same would stand making allowances of such entries or entry, credits or credit as formed no part thereof. In regard to costs, I am aware that by the 1st sec. 9, G. IV., c. 73, this court has not the power of awarding costs against any person, except in cases in which it is expressly permitted by that act, or shall be so permitted by some rule to be made by the Supreme Court; that no rule upon this subject has been yet made by the Supreme Court here, and that the only cases in which mention is made in the act of adjudging costs are those mentioned in section 59, which are different from the present. But by sec. 52, the Court is directed to hear and determine, either immediately or upon a reference to the Examiner, all objections to the schedule, to the accounts of the assignees, and any claims of any creditors which have not been previously determined. And to examine parties and witnesses, to declare or postpone a dividend, and generally to make such orders as shall be most conducive to the attainment of the benefit intended by the several provisions of the act. I think that an order that the costs of the proceedings be paid out of the estate comes within the meaning of this clause; and that it could not be conducive to the attainment of the benefit intended by the act, but on the contrary would be attended with very injurious consequences, if persons coming forward to do that which was the obvious duty of the assignees attending to the interests of the creditors take the judgment of the Court upon a claim of this nature. I

therefore direct that the reasonable costs of this petition to be taxed by the taxing officer as between party and party be paid out of the Insolvent estate.

June 20.—*In the matter of Alexander Colvin, and others.*—Mr. Turton moved that the sum of Rs. 210,000, which had been reserved from the former dividend, and deposited with the Accountant-Genl., be released for the purposes of a further dividend, the twelve months having expired since the date of notice of petition filed in the *London Gazette*. The court granted the order, and the assignee stating that this sum added to the amount now in his hands, amounted together to Rs. 918,669, equal to ten per cent. on the amount of debts, Rs. 9,188,000, a dividend of ten per cent. was declared payable forthwith.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—Mr. Bird moved for a like order in this case, to release a sum of Rs. 390,000, which together with an amount of Rs. 350,000 now in the assignees' hands, would enable them to pay a dividend of three per cent. on amount of debts, Rs. 23,253,192. Order granted. A dividend of three per cent. declared payable on the 15th July next.

In the matter of James Young and others.—Mr. Turton moved on a petition for the final discharge of these insolvents, and briefly alluded to the court's order for an examination of the powers granted by creditors for their release. That examination had been entered into, and the result, with the powers to release, in different classes, laid before the Chief Justice in chambers. The assignees certified that a majority of creditors, Indian and to the west of the Cape, who had taken part in these proceedings, had assented to the Insolvents' discharge, and he apprehended that the consents of creditors who had taken no part in these proceedings were unnecessary. So early as the time of Elizabeth, sec. 2. (74), it became a question as to what was an equal distribution among all the creditors; since that time it has been considered that the creditors were those who had come in and proved their debts; and at home, in cases of bankruptcy a party is bound by the certificates of those creditors who have proved their debts, even though he never heard of the bankruptcy. But in the Insolvent Act for this country, it is expressly stated that the consenting creditors must have established their debts to the satisfaction of this court, and the question is by whom have the debts been so established? Not certainly, by those who have taken no proceedings un-

der the commission of bankruptcy in England; and such was shewn plainly to be the intention of the legislature, by the provision that a final discharge by this court shall not prevent a creditor who has taken no part in these proceedings, bringing his action against the insolvent.—Sir Edward Ryan said, that counsel need not proceed further in the subject. He had considered the question, which arose entirely under the 63d sec. of the Insolvent Act, and certainly, at first view he was disposed to think that the court could not discharge an insolvent unless with the consent of a majority of creditors whose debts were set forth in the schedule. That was his first opinion, and it was formed on this ground,—that the debts must be considered as established against the insolvent, because the insolvent admitted them. But on looking more minutely into the clause he was of opinion that the sound construction of the word "established," must be taken with reference to both parties, and not against the insolvent alone; and it is impossible to say, when the creditor is not an active party in this court, but out of the local limits, and who is not bound by the act of the court, that the debt is established on his part. The case was different with regard to those who resided within the limits of the court, and with regard to those who resided in Europe, and who had chose to act in these proceedings. Therefore, supposing the insolvents entitled to their discharge, it would not include all the debts on the schedule; but merely from the debts of those who resided within the limits of the jurisdiction, or who had chose to act in this proceeding. This he was clearly of opinion was the right construction of the clause. It appeared that the total number of creditors, Indian and European, on the schedule, was 2,029; Indian and European creditors who have taken part in this proceeding 1,733; of these, the number of consents was 891. Leaving a majority of 27 in number, and a considerable amount about half the debts, as required by the 63d sec. of the Act.—Mr. Turton stated he was instructed that the assignees had received consents from 15 other creditors since this statement had been laid before the learned judge; and he also explained that the reason the majority was so small was chiefly in consequence of the manner in which the insolvents kept their books, accounts being kept open for persons, many of whom were not in existence.—Sir Edw. Ryan said, it was formerly the practice of the court to refer to the examiner to en-

quire and report when matters of a similar nature were brought before the court, but this practice had been departed from, as he was informed, for the purpose of a saving of expense. He had, however, looked through the whole of the papers, and he found that of the assents there were 561, on which there could be no dispute whatever, being given in the words of the Act of Parliament, and the second class contained a general power of release. There were only five powers of which he had any doubt, and these, though one of them, that of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. was for a very large amount, would not turn the scale, either as to number of creditors or value of debts. He was aware that Mr. Fullarton and Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. had a general power to act for Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., and that the former gentleman not thinking he had the power to consent, some correspondence had taken place between him and the London house, who had replied, "and if also you have exercised your judgment and given the insolvents a discharge we will ratify that measure." There could be no doubt but that Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. were truly consenting parties; but it was not necessary for him to decide on the validity of a power which was not required for these proceedings. On these facts he thought there was enough for an order nisi, with one month's notice to creditors, as in the case of Messrs. Cullen and Brown.

Mackintosh and Co.—A cause of considerable interest came on in the Supreme Court, on the 23d June, in which the assignees of Mackintosh and Co. were plaintiffs, and Messrs. Brightman and Co., on the part of the Hindostan Insurance Society, defendants. The plaintiffs sought to recover upon a policy effected on the *Forbes* steamer, when on her first trip to Suez, the cost of the repairs of the damaged boiler, amounting altogether to upwards of eleven thousand rupees. In the course of the evidence, the court were entertained with a repetition of the often told story of the *Forbes*'s disasters, and Mr. Dayas was made to speak out for himself as to the strange accumulation of the salt in the boiler. It was amusing to see the assemblage of engineers and engine-makers, steam committee-men and merchants *cum multis aliis*, drawn together by subterfuges by curiosity, and to see how the lawyers floundered in the deep waters of steam mystification. The plaintiffs obtained a judgment for the whole amount with costs, less the customary deduction

of one-third from Messrs. Jessop's bill (Rs. 8,206-10) for the repairs of the boiler, but without any deduction from Mr. Kyd's bill (Rs. 1,277) for cutting the deck, &c., to take out and replace the boiler; the sum to be paid by the Hindostan office, being thus, Rs. 7,718, besides costs "with leave to move for a nonsuit on the ground that the loss was not within the perils insured against." This permission was given in consequence of the importance of the case; but the Chief Justice said "At present we entertain no doubt on the law as to the perils insured against"—and as to the question of the steam-worthiness of the *Forbes*, "we find that she was steam worthy." Sir John Grant entirely concurred with Sir Edward Ryan, "both in the facts, and, as at present advised, on the point of law." One remark occurs upon this judgment, as we understand it, namely, that the Hindostan office which granted a policy on only a small portion of the entire value of the vessel is made to pay the whole loss in the first instance, and left to adjust with other offices for their respective proportions. The inconvenience is this: the different offices word their policies differently, and it may happen that under some exception of average or otherwise, introduced into other policies upon the *Forbes*, the latter may be free from liability to pay any part of the claim. Can it then be just that the Hindostan should bear more than its own proper burthen on that account? Such was never the understanding of any insurance office or of any merchant in Calcutta. This principle too makes a partnership where none exists, a joint liability where each insurance is for a specific portion of the value. * We understand the machinery of the *Forbes* was valued in the policies at 135,000 rupees, and the block, at 65,000.—*Courier June 21.*

* SUMMARY.

The New Coinage.—The new rupee is a thin, flat, simple, indeed meagre coin—in breadth nearly equal to a dollar. On one side is the King's dead with William IV., on the other a wreath of laurel, in whose centre is an inscription in Devanagaree, Persian, and English, simply "one rupee." We understand that several designs were submitted to Government, some of them very chaste and elegant, and all better than the pattern finally selected. Why this meagre and unseemly coin has been chosen, unless it be for its singular simplicity, it is hard to conceive. We fear it argues the absence of any taste for the arts at the

Legislative Council Board—however that deficit may be supplied by other more solid acquisitions. With reference, however, to the known penchant of the money changers of India, to extract baits on every practicable occasion, from those who may need their assistance, we cannot but think it would have been better to have adopted some unchangeable device for the standard rupee, than one which must vary to a certain extent on the accession of each successive Sovereign. We would rather have seen the Lion of England in its state of repose with an inscription "English East India Government" in English and Persian, while its adverse might have been a Cornucopia, or the figure of Britannia, with an inscription "The English Rupee," as above. The device of the future Copper Coin, we believe is not yet determined; but a suggestion has been offered to adopt that of Madras and Bombay, namely, the Company's arms, and on the reverse the denomination of the piece surrounded by a wreath.

Mr. Lewis.—The following is an extract of a letter, received from Moorshedabad, dated 10th May—"There was likely to have been a second edition of the Delhi murder at Suhrawan a few days ago. A rascal of a police Durkandaz, who was dismissed his situation for repeated misconduct, drew his sword in Cutchery, and attacked Mr. Lewis, the Joint Magistrate and Collector. The assault was so sudden that all the people in Court took to their heels, even a man with a drawn sword over a prisoner under examination. Mr. Lewis was saved by the sword taking the punka; it however severed a piece of the scalp at the back of the head, and inflicted a deep wound across the back and shoulder. Mr. L. in trying to escape was followed by the rascal; but got to a door before the blow was repeated, and by shutting it, only received a slight cut down the back. The man then turned and wounded the Sheristadar, two (happily, and a Munseeh, but then falling on with Mr. Browne, a Collector, (whose room adjoined) who was armed with a halberd, the rascal paused and made off—he was soon captured—all the wounded are doing well."—*Hurkara.*

Press Laws.—The meeting at the Town Hall on 6th June, on the subject of the Press Law, attracted almost as crowded an assemblage as that which took place in January last. At ten o'clock, the Sheriff read the Requisition, bearing about 50 signatures. Mr. Turton moved that the Sheriff occupy the chair, which proposition was adopted

with acclamation. Mr. Turton then presented himself to the meeting. He had appeared in hostility to Sir Charles Metcalfe on the last occasion of an Address to him—he did not regret it—under like circumstances he should do so again, for he objected to mere adulatory addresses to Governors General, and those to members of Council were worse; we knew that a Governor General was a consenting party to every measure, but we did not know the individual acts of Members of Council. For the same reason he would now concur in an address to Sir C. Metcalfe; and knowing that the great experience of Sir C. Metcalfe had made him the best judge of the dangers which might be imagined to arise from the measure in question, he, Mr. Turton, must declare that never in his life had he proposed a resolution with greater pleasure than he now felt in proposing that with which he should conclude. Sir C. Metcalfe had not derived his liberality from his associations; he was a man fostered by the Directors, the friend and associate of Adam, who attacked the Press of India—he was in the way to imbibe prejudices against the Press; but if ever he had them, he had shaken them off, and he had the merit of allotting, in 12 years, that law which would ever cast a stain on the reputation of Mr. Adam. Did not for itself only did he, Mr. Turton, regard this measure with so much satisfaction; he looked upon it as the harbinger of still better acts and better system of Government. Some persons had urged that the Government should be solicited to pass the act immediately—"I for one dissent to this," said Mr. Turton; "I wish it to be passed deliberately, as the triumph of reason and of principle. I wish full time to be given to persons in every part of the country to state their objections, if they have any. Let it never be said that it was the hasty measure of a day like that of Mr. Adam, but a measure promulgated with full conviction of its utility." He, (Mr. T.) made light of the apprehensions that had been expressed, that Lord Heytesbury might put a veto upon it. Would Lord Heytesbury, arriving a stranger to India, if so inclined, venture to oppose a law sanctioned by men, three of whom had more than 25 years experience in the country. Lord Amherst too was a Tory, and like another Governor General since his time, had not the moral courage to repeal the Press law which he found existing; but Lord Amherst had liberality enough constantly to refuse availing himself of that law in any case affecting himself, and, therefore, was another testimony

against the regulation. He (Mr. T.) in many respects, admired the acts of Lord William Bentinck; he admired his motives much more; but, regretted, and was at a loss to account for his inconsistent conduct in the matter of the Press — "it was a spot on the character of a man who could afford to have some spots. There was one feature in the proposed act, which he (Mr. T.) particularly approved. It made no distinction of persons and classes — he always repudiated such distinctions: all persons should be amenable to the same law. Mr. Lush then informed the meeting, that he had received a letter from Mr. Evelyn Gordon, who expressed his great regret that his public duties precluded his attendance, adding that he would not otherwise have been hindered by any consideration of personal interest from giving the due and full praise to the Governor General. On this occasion, for there never was an act of more noble disregard of self-interest than the measure proposed by Sir C. Metcalfe, admitted as it was with the consent of Directors, it was perhaps the most successful one which would be the least acceptable to them. Mr. Turner, assisted by motion, the following resolution was moved and carried: — "Resolved: That it is expedient that an address should be presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Governor General of India, Sir C. Metcalfe, expressing the satisfaction and gratification which they feel at the proposed law relating to the Press of India, and the regulation of March 1835, relating to the Press of Bengal. Several other gentlemen, both European and Native, then addressed the meeting in favor of the Resolution, which was adopted, *Am. Yes.* —

THE ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Sir C. J. Metcalfe, Bart., Governor General of India. — The Address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall assembled.

Honorable Sir, — The publication of the regulation proposed by Council, on the 27th April, entitled — — —, and which it is our earnest hope will be passed as a law without material change, is the occasion of our addressing you, before you relinquish the high powers which fortunate circumstances (fortunate at least for us) have placed in your hands, and which you have so well used. The name of the British Government of India has long made it a subject of debate among Statesmen, whether the free expression in print of the thoughts of its inhabitants could be permitted to exist

without destroying that Government, or perpetually endangering its stability. There have not been wanting former Governors of India who have declared that apprehension was needless. The Marquis of Hastings expressed that opinion. Lord William Bentinck supported it by permitting the Press to be free, with scarcely an exception, and your testimony has now been added to theirs; the experience of a whole life passed among the people of India in its most remote and warlike provinces, and its most turbulent times, renders this testimony the most valuable of all. We view this as one among other recent proofs, that the Government of India is wisely and safely entrusted to those who are intimately acquainted with the course of its administration, and with the manners, opinions, and feelings of its people. Aware that a more timid and distrustful policy has heretofore been approved in England, we cannot but admire the high-minded decision with which you have cast the weight of your testimony into the long balanced scales of opinion. It is our hope as well as our belief, that nothing can occur after this to disappoint the public wish. We trust that you will not be called upon to resign your high office until the period shall arrive, when this proposed regulation ought to receive the final sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, and be passed into a law. Not devoid any doubt that the measures which you and the experienced Council which assists you, have deliberately pronounced to be wise and desirable will be carried into effect by your successor. But more an anxious desire, that he, with whom the measure originated may have the full credit which will attach to his enlightened policy. As it is not improbable that some misapprehension on another subject connected with this, may prevail in England, we take the opportunity afforded us by this address to declare our belief that there exists in this country no political party in opposition to the Government. It would be an error that might produce ill-will, discontent, perhaps injustice, to apply the designations of political party in England, to the differences of opinion on local subjects which exist here, though there are many who think that great and obvious deficiencies exist in the late act of the Legislature of Great Britain providing for the renewal of the East India Company's charter — deficiencies which they deem ought not to have been left to any other power to supply — that the great body of the people

have appeared and more than contented with the Government, that they are attached to it and grateful. We think it not superfluous to allude briefly to the possibility, that some difficulties may occur in framing the provisions of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. It is obvious that the subject could not be suitably discussed within the limits of an address, nor do we assume to ourselves to instruct the Government. We content ourselves with saying that, while we pray for a liberal freedom of the Press, and are thankful for it, we do not wish to liberate the Press from the just and legal responsibility which may attach to its conduct. We feel satisfied that the power of legislation is now in wise and liberal hands, so do not fear that, exorbitant penalties will be imposed, or that the spirit of the proposed law will be impaired in its progress. In case future legislation should become necessary, and in particular, if temporary or local difficulties arise, which shall render it necessary to restrain the liberty of the Press, we trust that the measure of precaution will be in proportion to the danger apprehended, and that no restrictions will be made permanent, which are not now and at all times necessary. In conclusion, we permit ourselves to hope that you will not receive without pleasure this public testimony of approbation and high esteem, the general character of the Government under your auspices is such that the proposed law ranks only as one among many wise and liberal measures; it can need, therefore, no panegyric. Hitherto throughout Europe and the civilized world, a common error has prevailed, and the Government of India has been deemed a grasping despotism, the support of which was military force alone, as if it were maintained by opinion, that opinion was simply the conviction that its success was inevitable. It has been removed for you by this day, which you have proposed, which we trust you will bring to a successful issue, and which we trust will be approved, to obliterate this error, an error most injurious to the spirit and character of Great Britain. What you have done, must prove to all men, that there is nothing in common between the Government, which now exists in this country, and those which have hitherto existed; that the maxims of all Asiatic des-

potism are the very reverse of the rule of the British Government of India.

The Governor General's Reply to the Address of the Inhabitants on the proposed Press Law.—To the inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall, assembled.—Gentlemen.—On the part of my colleagues in the Government, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for this testimony of your approbation of our proceedings, and for the obliging manner in which it is expressed, but highly as I prize your esteem, I will not undertake the character of this Address by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode of giving authentic expression to public opinion, on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world is concerned. I rejoice to meet you on this ground, and to join my humble voice to yours, in favour of that measure, which will, I trust, in due course be recommended. I need not to you define a proposed law which you cordially approve; but there may be some who are not satisfied, that it is either necessary or safe. I will, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to state as briefly as possible the reasons by which it appears to me to be justified and recommended. To all who doubt the expediency of the Liberty of the Press, I would say, that there is no show that it must necessarily cause immense and peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by salutary laws; or otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud is a right belonging to the people, which no Government has a right to withhold. It also rests with them to show, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the essence of good Government is to cover the land with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessings of knowledge on the people, and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the unrestricted liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind? If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of igno-

The words in italics are Mr. Tuckey's unqualified in place of the following:—
"for the liberty of the press, and the removal of all possible restraint," &c.

every, your government would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease. But I am more grieved for just apprehension to ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our empire, that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our Government, that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy, and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust to the best of our ability for the good of the people. The present is a time when it is the duty of the British Government to do the most which it can for the improvement of the country, by the exercise of the power necessary to keep possession of the country. We are bound then here for the first time, one of which is to put the people in possession of knowledge and to let them see the advantages of Europe over the East, and the way to improve the country. Nothing surely is more necessary to the success of these ends, than the freedom of the Press. Those who are bound to do it are further bound to show that it is a voluntary for the country, and that the Government, to have the benefit of a free Press on the continent, but that the exercise of arbitrary power over a free Press is preferable to the control of the law over a free one. I am sure that the Government will not do this. The time was, when the freedom of the Press was considered as a toleration for any class in India. That has passed away, and many now admit, that there is not much harm, and that there may be some good in granting it to Europeans but still enter into apprehensions as to its numerous effects, if enjoyed by Natives. I do not participate in those apprehensions but of this I am sure, that to legislate in distrust of our Native fellow-subjects, or to legislate differently for them and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unjust and unjustifiable policy. The Press will always be under the safe guard of law, and laws can be made where laws are wanting. The existence of a local legislature, which can at any time provide for the safety of the

state, should it be endangered, has removed the only formidable bar which before opposed the complete liberty of the Press. In addition to the motives, which must have existed on general principles for giving the fullest freedom, there were circumstances in the state of the Press in India, which rendered the measure now proposed almost necessary. The Press had been practically free for many years, including the whole period of the administration of Lord Dalhousie, and although there were some laws existing in Bengal, which gave great power to the Government, they had ceased to operate for any practical purpose. They were extremely odious. They gave to the Government arbitrary power, which British subjects in any part of the world detest. No Government could now have carried them into effect, without exciting universal opinion at defiance. After the liberty given by Lord Wellesley's forbearance, no Government could have ventured to enforce them, unless it had been gifted with a most hardy sensibility to calculate its obloquy. Even supposing them to be good, they were utterly useless, and as they brought upon every odium on the Government it would have been absurd to enforce them. In speaking of the laws, I must refrain from a tribute to the wisdom of the Government, having been at the last of the Government when they were passed, bears no the blame of being their author. He was one of the best and purest and most benevolent of men that ever lived. In proposing those laws he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the most upright and conscientious motives. Had he been now alive, and at the head of the Government, he would probably have been among the foremost to propose the abolition of these laws, which he formerly thought necessary, but would now have seen to be useless and odious. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shown, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services, the soul of the war and virtue, admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him, but condemned by the public who knew him not, solely on account of these laws which they abhor. In the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, the question was, whether these laws should be retained or abolished; laws, be it observed, too unpopular to be executed, which in practice

had in every respect become obsolete. In the provinces subordinate to Bombay, there was the same question, but that was not the question in other parts of India. The question there was, shall such laws be introduced where they have not been known? Shall administrative restrictions be imposed where there is already perfect freedom? Shall the power be substituted in the hands of the law, or of liberty uncontrolled? At Madras there was no law, and there were no means of making any person responsible for what was published. At the Presidency of Bombay there was a law, already existing, as free as that now proposed for all India. At Madras and Bombay, to have made any law, short of perfect freedom, would have been to impose restrictions which did not before exist. Such a course would surely have been wrong and was certainly unnecessary. A law was urgently required at Madras, where liberty existed without responsibility. We could not legislate partially on such a subject; and the result of our deliberations was that what is now proposed was the wisest and the best law that could be devised. It gives perfect liberty and all its subordinate provisions aim only at proper responsibility. Things could not remain as they were, and any law of restriction would have been an retrogression in legislation and totally opposed to the spirit of the age. You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point I fear legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the Press without being exposed to its licentiousness. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it can hardly be defined by law without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the licentiousness of the Press, and yet, perhaps, could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much therefore necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the Press confers. The worst enemies of the Press are not of its nature, but are those who destroy its influence by abusing its power for the gratification of the passions. When public measures are discussed, as may be, in spirit of candour, the influence of the

Press must be great and beneficial. When men find themselves the objects of gross personal animosity, without any reference to public measures, or real character and conduct, they may at first feel pain, because, sensitive men, with benevolent dispositions, towards all their fellow creatures, grieve to perceive that they have numerous foes. Lively employed against them, but lurking in concealment, the cause of whose enmity they know not, or whose wrath they have no power to appease, but they cannot respect the instrument of unjust violence, they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred, or passion malignity, and they must learn to despise calumny which cannot be guarded against by any goodness of measures or any correctness of conduct. The proper influence of the Press is thus destroyed, and ultimately just censure, which would otherwise be respected and dreaded is disregarded and discredited and being confounded with the mass of its imitations abuse loses its due effect. I can only remark, with you in the end, when you entertain, that if at any time the Government to the state should render necessary temporary or local restraints on the liberty of the Press, the precautions applied by the legislature may be only comparative to the real necessity and no restraints may be necessary beyond those which are necessary to secure responsibility, and I trust that a legislation with a view to protect the community against licentiousness will be in the true spirit of liberty. I am sensible of your kindness in the wish which you have expressed, that I may remain in my present office long enough to take part in passing the proposed measure into a law. For two reasons I enter in the same wish. I am naturally desirous of having a share in the completion of a law which will, I trust, conduce to the welfare of India and mankind. I am also anxious to relieve the Governor General elect from the responsibility of a measure regarding which long experience in India enables me to proceed without hesitation. On the other hand, there is a consideration, which will more than reconcile me to the transfer of this duty to the hands of the distinguished statesman appointed to this office. Fully believing that all the preparations of a British statesman, and especially of one who has witnessed the inferiority of countries where the Press is enslaved, compared with his own, where it is free, must be in favor of the liberty of the Press, I shall rejoice at having an opportunity of commencing his adminis-

tration with an act, which will at once establish a good understanding and a cordial feeling between the head of the Government and the community over which he is to preside. — 20th June, 1835

C. T. MENAIE.

It appears, we understand, by private letters that the Court of Directors have nearly if not quite determined to make a reduction of one-half in the amount of the bonus required from the Civil Service for amandras.

We understand that it is resolved by the Supreme Government, that in future silk or shall be the standard measure of value in India, and that gold shall now be a legal tender.

Mr. D. C. Smyth.—The principal inhabitants of Hooghly have published an address presented by them to Mr D. C. Smyth, expressive of their high appreciation of the honorable and liberal manner in which he discharged the duties of Magistrate while attached to that district.

Indra.—A private letter states that the indigo crops in Larkna and Kishnagar are in a very flourishing state.

Indra.—The indigo sale yesterday, under the auspices of Colvin and Ferguson's estates, excited considerable attention, but the bidders were few in number and entirely for the English market. We could find there was not a single offer from the foreign dealers. About 619 chests were brought forward, a quantity much too large to be examined and sold out, but only 100 chests went off at the upset prices. The remainder was withdrawn, but we understand that 100 chests were sold at a bidding advance immediately after the sale. — *June 27.*

Nawab of Bengal.—We learn that his Highness the Nawab Nassim Bahadur of Bengal is going to send to H. M. the King of England, a few valuables and curiosities of the country, on the 8th or 10th Nov next, under the charge of two of his English aides-de-camp. The names of these gentlemen are not yet known, but an order to that effect has been passed in open Durbar by his Highness. The presents, it is said, are to be very rich, handsome, and worthy the acceptance of the great potentate for whom they are intended, and fully manifesting the high sense of respect, entertained for the head of the English nation by his Highness the Nawab.

Jotaram.—A letter from Banares received on Thursday, mentioned that the report of the murder of Jotaram was generally believed there. It is said that

"his body was cut into small pieces, put into a bag and sent to the British Residency," that "a guard formerly over his person, consisting of 4 mavidar, 1 muck, and 12 sipahis, has been destroyed."

This rumour, we understand, is not credited at Government House, no account of the massacre having been received there. We learn a few more particulars about Jeypore, from the same quarter. The Residency House is a detached building about a mile from the city, with a large garden in front, the whole surrounded by a high well-built wall. The enclosure being capable of easy defence except against cannon, afforded a protection to the weak party which Captain Thoreby (who remained at the Residency during Major Alves's visit to the city) was able to muster, and who barricaded the place until the arrival of the troops from Nussurah. The force since arrived from that station consists of the 14th Cav., 17th N. I., and 1 June; besides which the 24th N. I., 3rd Lancers Horse, and some heavy guns are reported to be close at hand. The same letter mentions, that the 10th Cavalry will go to Delhi, during the trial of the Nawab, Shamsuddin, to prevent any attempt of a rising. — *Quarter June 27.*

Indian Literature.—We are glad to see the "Friend of India" taking the good cause of the Asiatic Society in their endeavors to procure a revision of that gentleman's resolution of Lord W. Bentinck's government, to support the languages of Asia, and the literature of India of the patronage and pecuniary support which a Bill of Parliament had assigned to them. Our contemporary, however, says, in a note, that some doubts may exist as to the intentions of the British literature in the wording of the grant. "For the revival and improvement of literature, and for the encouragement of learned natives of India," whether the object was not in reality to promote education in such way as should be deemed most desirable. To us, on the contrary, the words appear very distinct: "the revival of literature" must mean the restoration of that or declining literature, of something which existed before, not the introduction of other literature hitherto unknown; and "the encouragement of learned natives of India" cannot possibly be construed otherwise than as the encouragement of a known class of persons usually designated, and of the particular learning which they devote themselves to prosecute. With more propriety at our meetings, may it be doubted whether Parliament did

not pretend that the whole amount of the grant should be appropriated to the ancient literature and learning, languages of Asia, and none at all to instruction in the arts, and sciences, and language of the ruling nation; indeed we suspect that the dissemination of these was little thought of when the charter of 1813 was under discussion. The propriety of employing a portion of the public revenue in extending such useful knowledge, will on that account be disputed. This may be the more deserving object; but, ought it to be funded by this *mis* appropriation of a Parliamentary grant? This question, we understand, will come before the Asiatic Society again at their monthly meeting, next Wednesday evening, when the answer of Government to the memorial of the Society will be read, which, we are sorry to hear is far from satisfactory. The meeting will, of course, be a full one — *Continued*

Murder of M. Blake—Private letters from Jeypora communicate further details of the tragic events which have recently occurred at that place. On the morning of the 4th June Major Alcock paid a visit to the Zeemra accompanied by Cornet McNabham on the same elephant with him, and by M. Blake and Capt Ludlow on another. They set out for the palace at day break. On the way nothing extraordinary occurred, but the confusion the two mounted were presenting, the Blakes said their way and all went merry as a ring dove till "The party took their leave and on arriving at the place, where the elephants were standing, Major Alcock was informed, Capt Ludlow a short distance behind him, and Mr Blake and Cornet McNabham in conversation with one of the Thakurs were bringing up the rear. They were all at a distance within the walls of the palace, with a crowd of natives around them and a sambar was preparing to mount his elephant when a man suddenly advanced out of the crowd to attack him and ere the fellow could be secured he had inflicted three severe wounds on the Major's hand which immediately brought him to the ground. Captain Ludlow, who was nearest to him, fell immediately upon the assassin, who was secured offering no resistance. The wounded officer was then put into a palanquin and sent home. The Jeyporeans around did not afford any aid to secure the villain, nor had they assisted him, they looked on at the murderous attack as uninterested spectators, with calm indifference and seemed to view the affair as a matter of course. Captain Ludlow

and Cornet McNaghten set out by the side of the wounded officer's palanquin, the former alone on the elephant—the latter on horseback. Cornet McNaghten after proceeding a short distance, turned back to look at the villain who had abducted Major Alva and found Mr. Blake with the wretched sword in his hand almost bent double with four sepahis and two chuprasses engaged in binding the man. The cornet was probably about five minutes making up at this scene, when he urged Mr B to come on and leave the men to the law's guard as he was now well secured. Mr Blake halted proceeding until he should see the fellow delivered to the guard, and waited the while to do so. But the latter desisted of going on with the wounded Major, set off at a fast gallop to reach his father. He was at first one with the walls of the palace and had not the remotest suspicion that any commotion had occurred outside—but he had scarcely got without the palace wall when he was assailed with the grossest abuse—castigated, he looked round to see what was the matter, when a mob of about 200 rushed forward to seize him—a considerable blacksmith's ehoked him in the road till he could show no sign of escape and Jeyput thrust a spear at the shoulder of the minister, whose name I had heard of once or twice before. He held the spear in his right hand and checked it with his left arm. It was rewarded with a blow on the middle which struck the spear from his grasp and made him fall. The corpse of Mr. Blake, who had been severely murdered was removed to a place where it was buried and buried in a tomb. The evening of the 5th, the news of the gunpowder were conveyed to the general. It appears that this kind of gentleman left the police on his own hands after Cornet McNaghten questioned him, but when he got outside he found an infuriated mob collected who brutally assaulted him. He had no sepahis on guard with him—a precaution which European officers were constantly neglecting, as if they really thought the security of their lives of no importance—or as if there could be anything implying too great a regard for lives of such value to their country as Mr. Blake's was in conforming in that respect to the custom of this country. A single chuprasse was sitting behind him, and he ran the gauntlet for some time on the elephant, until some seven galleys up from behind and ham strangled the

poor beast, while others were poking at him with spears. He managed to get the elephant near a temple, when he jumped off and sought an asylum from the fury of the mob in the sacred enclosure. Vain hope! he was dragged out and murdered in the most barbarous manner in the middle of the street. The Ranees are stated to be all fighting with—the Thakoor and Mootwalee all fighting without. It is not believed, however, that either the Rawul or the Zenana were at all party to this tragical affair. Expresses had been sent off to Auserebad for horses; these expresses would reach that station by the 5th, and the cavalry would probably reach Jyypore by the evening of the 6th in the morning of the 7th. The Minister's authority was respected within the wall, and while that lasted Major Alves was safe in the camp from further assault. Such are the particulars of the shocking occurrence at Jyypore which have contained in private communications. The official letters may possibly, supply further details. The precise cause of the tragedy is, however, in so far as we know, still involved in mystery, but this much is certain, that its origin was entirely local and confined in its influence to Jyypore—any inference from the shocking affairs that it furnishes reason to dread similar occurrences elsewhere, is quite unwarranted. The service and his friends sustain a heavy loss in Mr. Alves's murder. A friend who knew him well, and who had the best opportunities of forming a judgment of his character and services, writes—“He was a noble fellow, universally considered likely to make a distinguished figure in public life. Although he has fallen a sacrifice to some local exaggeration at Jaipur, he was deservedly popular among the Natives, his warm-hearted disposition, frank and liberal manners conciliated their regard; while his high independent spirit commanded their respect. As to his public services, he has been employed in the settlement of several affairs connected with the Native States, requiring the exercise of great judgment, tact and decision, in every one of which his efforts were attended with the most complete success; and since his deputation to Sheikawatee he has received the thanks of Government for the valuable assistance given by him to Major Alves.” It is indeed lamentable that such a life should be lost to the country, and so early in such a manner. Major Alves, we sincerely hope, will recover from his wounds. The last accounts were favourable. That any of

the party escaped—that the palanquin with the wounded officer, attended only by Captain Ludlow, should have been permitted, by the excited and savage crowd to pass unmolested, is, indeed, most extraordinary.

Government have authorized the Board of Trade to take their bills on London against goods at the reduced rate of 1s 1d. per rupee.—June 11.

The Observatory at Lucknow has proved successful in publishing an Orery, and the Asst. Resident, Captain Patton, is authorized to distribute copies in schools and colleges, for the diffusion of Astronomy in India.

Mr. Elliott's Horses.—The raffle for the Hon. Mr. Elliott's horses, thrown at Messrs. Cook and Co.'s last Monday, was divided thus.—Mr. E. Macraigher's lost throw, 18, chose the Cape horse “Hottentot,” Mr. D. Lyall, 15, chose the “Atlas,” and to Mr. Youngblood, 48, was left “Unicorn,” which he has since sold.

Strait Communication.—It is said that Government has written to Bombay urging the Government of that Presidency to adopt all practicable means to keep up the communication between that place and Suez.

Two squadrons of the 4th cavalry, the 17th regt. N. I., and 1 nine-pounders, lately reached Jyypore from Naserebad. They will remain encamped there for the protection of Major Alves and party, until orders are received from Calcutta. Our troops at Bala pore expect to be called to Jyypore, but the fact is, that Shikawatee itself seems to require the presence of all the troops now in it. Certain symptoms of discontent and turbulence have recently been manifested at Seokur, and hints have been received that it is in contemplation to retake this fort of Deoghr and Bagunathpur. The commanding officer in Sheikawatee detached on the 5th June, small reinforcements, with supplies of provisions to both these forts, in case of any attempt at a siege—and a rapid and certain communication is kept up with them by means of chains of troopers. Two Heralds of Skinner's horse have been ordered to join the Sheikawatee force.

The Court of Directors have issued orders to the Bombay Government directing that the senior officers of the engineers, next below the chief engineer, shall always hold the situations of inspecting or superintending officers of divisions. We presume that similar orders have been sent to the Government at Calcutta.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 27.

We understand that the question of the Madras Mint, which was referred to the Supreme Government, consequently of doubtless satisfaction at that point, as to the expediency of carrying the Court's order into execution has been settled by confirmation of the existence of extinction. It is said that more than half the expense of the Mint establishment at Madras (a matter of two lakhs of rupees per annum) may be saved by providing the wants of that establishment with coin from the Calcutta Mint by steamers. These wants indeed are likely to be very much reduced when one coin shall be in circulation all over India.

Mr. Vincent—It is said that Government intend appointing Mr. Macaulay to be the head of the law commission.

Carl Service Annuity Fund—At a special general meeting of members to the Civil Service Annuity Fund held pursuant to advertisement on the 19th June, 1844, held at the club. The requisition from nine subscribers and the proposed rule, viz.—"That a subscriber, having estimated his desire to accept of the annuity as prescribed by articles 5 and 7, may pay the balance of his line, and resign the service at any period between the 1st of May and 1st Nov. of the year to which he may have agreed to accept the annuity, receiving during that year a part only of it in proportion to the remainder of the year for which it may be due, and continuing his subscription to the date of acceptance. The fine to be calculated according to the age or the annuity on the last day preceding that date"—was read from the chair. Moved by Mr. Buxton, second seconded by Mr. Harvey, that the above rule be approved by this meeting, and that the managers be requested to advise the Hon. Court through the local Government for its adoption. Carried *Unanimously*.

The Courier, newspaper, is defunct. The last of this journal appeared on the 18th June.

The New Prince Judge—Sir Edward Gurney, the new recorder of Penang, was to sail from Madras two days after the sailing of the *Yamout Kait*. On his arrival at Penang, Sir H. Waller, the new prince judge of Bengal, would proceed to Calcutta.

Supreme Court Appointments—Mr. Richy, Civil Judge of Chanderpore, has been appointed interpreter of the French, and Mr. Sims, interpreter of the Portuguese language, viz. Mr. D. A. A.

It is said that Mr. Dickens will continue to hold the temporary appointment of Master until the Oct. term, when the bench being full, other arrangements will take place.

New Publication—The *Paorna Choudhoo*, or the rising of the full moon, a native paper, has made its appearance, on the Conservative principles of the *Chronicle*. It is said however, that the style of the editor is much above the comprehension of the generality of his countrymen.

Continuation and Co's Petals—A meeting of the creditors of this estate took place recently to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Insolvent Court with regard to the assignee's recent announcement of his intention to pay Indigo to England, provided he could obtain what he considers a fair price in this market.

Appointment of Justices of the Peace—We are informed that only three honor. Magistrates are to be appointed— and that the gentlemen selected are Mr. James Hay Baboo Radhant Lal and Baboo Daarkanath Tagore. The nomination have been made, it is understood with a view of recognising a provision of the legislature which authorises the appointment of Natives of India to the office of Justices of Peace. The number to be hereafter increased if it should appear advisable.

Imputed attempt on the life of Sir C. Mitchell—It seems a person was seen making anxious enquiries about Sir Charles. He enquired for him at the Government House and was told that he was at church. He proceeded there, and continued his investigations until endeavouring to elicit minute particulars as to the door through which he was to come out, and how he was attended, &c. This, together with the manner of the inquiries excited suspicion, and he was apprehended, when the weapon (a dagger) discovered on his person confirmed the opinion formed of his intentions. He is said to be in the interest of a whole family up the country. We do not think ourselves justified, in the present stage of the affair, to be more explicit.

We have been told that the *Justice* here attempted to make an effort to rescue the *Wahab* from the gallows, in the event of his condemnation to the gallows, and that it has been necessary to call a cavalry regiment from Madras, to case of any such attempt being made.

Baron Von Hügel, the Austrian traveller left Agm, on the 3rd June, for Malwa, Mehar, and the hills, the Pa-

leaves tomorrow, and will then enter the Punjab, visit Cashmere, and return to Delhi, whence, in about six months, he sets out for Bombay, by the Jalpore route.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. There has been an important judgment given during the week in respects the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In an action in which the Nawab of Moorshedabad was defendant, it was contended that his highness was construc-

tively an inhabitant and subject to the jurisdiction, on the ground that he had a house in Calcutta, in which the agent who collected his rents resided. No act of trade was proved, and their lordships thought that to decide in favour of the Nawab's liability would be pushing the jurisdiction further than it had gone to any preceding case. "I do," said Sir Edward Ryan, "I, for one, am not inclined to do so."—*John.*

Current Value of Govt. Securities June 18, 1885.	To buy.	To sell.
Six per cent. remittable loan, No 1, to 887	20 8	18 4 pm.
From 888 and upwards	21 0	20 0
First or old five per cent. loan 1st class	0 8	0 12
Second class	Par.	
Second five per cent. loan	2 to 2 per cent. premium	
Third or new five per cent. loan	2 0 pm.	1 12 pm.
Old four per cent. loan	1 8	1 12
New do.	1 10	1 12
Mint certificates	"	1 12
Bank of Bengal Shares	5500 0 pm.	5200 0 pm.

Pieces of Bullion.	To buy.	To sell.
Spanish pillar dollars, per 100	207 4	207 0
Mexican do do	206 8	206 4
Portuguese and other ditto	206 4	206 0
Sovereigns	each 9 11	9 9
Old standard gold mohars	16 14	16 13
New standard ditto	16 4	16 3

Terms of Exchange.	To buy.	To sell.
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months date, per sicca rupee	1 11 4	2 0
Private bills on London, six months sight, per sicca rupee	2 0 to	2 2 1/2

Bank of Bengal Rules.	To buy.	To sell.
Discount on private bills		6 0
Discount on Government bills and salary bills		6 0
Interest on loans on deposit		7 0

Appointments.—May 14, Lt. A. C. Foulsham, 37th B. L., to be Asst. to the General Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—Lieut. C. J. Ayra, 18th N. L., to be an Asst. to the General Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—The Hon. P. J. Shora received charge of the agency in the Scamor and Nerakula territories, from Mr. P. C. Smith, on the 9th May—20, Mr. Asst. Surg. C. Tenyle is appointed super. of the Bangalore sick choke and ex-officio Principal Asst. to the salt agent at the twenty-four pergunahs in the Tumors div.—April 28, Maj. Jas. Munro, 2d regt. Madras L. R., to be Resident at Lucknow—June 2, Mr. W. Lake, the Asst. Asst. at Benara has been vested with powers of Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector in that district—4, Mr. H. Moore to be additional Judge of Zillah Chittagong, and to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that district until further

orders—Mr. R. Williams to officiate as Additional Judge of Zillah Chittagong during Mr. Moore's employment as Judge—Mr. D. C. Raikes to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Purnea, in the stead of Mr. H. C. Halkett—Mr. W. M. Dromy to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Rajshahi during the absence of Mr. Raikes, or until further orders—9, Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Additional Judge of Zillah Behar—Lieut. R. S. Master to be an Asst. to Capt. G. Thomson, Super. of roads from Bancoorah to Benares, in the room of Lieut. Abercrombie—12, Mr. W. H. Elliot to officiate until further orders as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Benhoorah, in the stead of Mr. H. M. Clarke—17, Mr. G. J. Siddons to officiate as Asst. Genl. vic. Elliot on the long—Mr. C. C. Hyde to officiate as Collector of Customs in Calcutta, vice Siddons.

Other appointments of the 20th of June.—May 21, Mr. R. J. Taylor to

officiate as Additional Judge at Junnipoore—Mr. W. B. Jackson to officiate as Additional Judge at Ghazepore—Mr. C. Raikes to be a junior Asst. under the Commr. of Delhi—27, Mr. J. S. Boldero to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut under the Agia Presidency.—Mr. Boldero is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge Office at Agra to Mr. W. S. Denwithburne—Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Agra—Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur—Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Allyghur—June 2, Mr. R. Neave to officiate as Additional Judge at Cawnpore—Mr. W. P. Masson to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Delhi.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Judicial Department, Fort William 18th May 1835.—Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the court of Sudder Fouzdarry Adawlut for the Presidency of Bombay to direct, that any person accused of any offence, may be tried in any Zillah of the said Presidency. Be it enacted, that it shall henceforth be competent to the Governor of Bombay in Council by an order in Council, to appoint any person whatever, a magistrate, or an assistant-magistrate, in one or more Zillahs, and to confer on any assistant magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a magistrate.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 1st June, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 1st June, 1835. Act No. —, of 1835.—Be it enacted, that the production of a Government Gazette of any Presidency, containing an act purporting to have been passed by the Governor General in Council, shall be held in all courts sufficient proof that such act has been so passed.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 8th June, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 8th of June, 1835. Act No. —, of 1835. I. First.—Be it enacted that from the —, of —, of —, Section XVIII. Regulation V. of 1802, of the Madras code, be rescinded.

Second.—Be it enacted that, if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, of Port St. George, shall not attend, shall refuse to be sworn, or to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, before that court, that court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees, and may commit him to the Jail of the Zillah court, near-

est to the Presidency, until he shall consent to be sworn, or to give his evidence, and to sign his deposition. And, if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said court of Sudder Adawlut to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months. II.—If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the court of Sudder Adawlut, in open court, the court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding — hundred rupees, or by committing him to custody in the Jail of the Zillah court, nearest to the Presidency, for a term not exceeding three months. III.—If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Adawlut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any matter depending in that court, that court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah court nearest to the Presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the court of circuit of the division, in which such Zillah court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such court of circuit.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 1st day of August next. J. P. GRANT, Dep. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial Department, June 8, 1835.—The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, is published for general information. Read a second time the following draft of an act for repealing the provisions against the use of a badge, or chapras by peons, or other servants in the employment of private individuals:—Act, —, No. —, of 1835.—Be it enacted that clause 8, section 9, Regulation XI., 1206, and clause 4, section 30, Regulation XX., 1517, of the Bengal code, which prohibit the use of a badge or chapras, by peons or other servants in the employment of private individuals, be rescinded. Resolution.—The Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that the said draft be brought up for re-consideration at the first Legislative Council, which may be held in the month of September next ensuing.

General consultation, 7th March 1835.—The Governor General of India in Council, has attentively considered the

two letters from the Secretary to the committee, dated the 21st and 22nd Jan. last, and the papers referred to in them. 2nd.—His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the Natives of India, and that all the funds appropriated for the purposes of education, would be best employed on English education alone. 3rd.—But it is not the intention of his Lordship in Council to abolish any college or school of Native learning while the Native population shall appear to be inclined to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords, and his Lordship in Council directs that all the examining Professors and students of all the institutions under the superintendence of the committee, shall continue to receive their stipends. But his Lordship in Council decidedly objects to the practice which has hitherto prevailed of supporting the students during the period of their education. He considers that the only effect of such a system can be to give artificial encouragement to branches of learning, which in the natural course of things would be superseded by more useful studies, and he directs that no stipend shall be given to any student, who may hereafter enter at any of these institutions, and that when any Professor of Oriental learning shall vacate his situation, the committee shall report to the Government the number and state of the class, in order that the Government may be able to decide upon the expediency of appointing a successor.—4th. It has come to the knowledge of the Governor General in Council, that a large sum has been expended by the committee in the printing of Oriental works, his Lordship in Council directs that no portion of the funds shall hereafter be so employed.—5th. His Lordship in Council directs that all the funds which these reforms will leave at the disposal of the committee be henceforth employed in imparting to the Native population a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language, and his Lordship in Council requests the committee to submit to Government, with all expedition, a plan for the accomplishment of this purpose. (A true copy.) (Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to Govt. (True copy) J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, Secy. G. C. F. I.

Post William, General Post Office, June 15, 1855. Notice.—Several complaints having reached this office of much injury having been done to the letters sent

in the mails, owing to the use of a description of wax, which when exposed to the heat, adheres to whatever is brought in contact with it, the public are recommended not to use any other wax for the purpose of closing letters intended for despatch by Dak than the hard country sealing wax, which is entirely free from the objection above-mentioned. This notice has been called forth by several successive reports coming in of laps from different parts of the country, in which it is stated, that great difficulty has been frequently found in separating the letters, and that many are unavoidably torn open in the attempt. It is stated that the wax in question is used at several of the public offices.—J. B. P. LLOYD, Postmaster General.

Post William, Financial Department, 17th June, 1855.—Notice whereby given that the Hon. the Court of Directors having in an Advertisement dated East India House, the 17th of Sept. 1844, notified to proprietors of 5 per cent. rentable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new 5 per cent. transfer loan, under the conditions specified in the court's advertisement of the 14th May 1844, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes, that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred, and that the new stock would be transferable, at the place of registry in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India, in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the Hon. Court, the sub-treasurer at Post William is authorized to receive any of the 5 per cent. promissory notes of this Govt., bearing date the 30th June, 1842, that may be tendered for transfer into the new 5 per cent. loan, in fulfilment of the intention of the proprietors signified at the India House under the advertisement of the 17th of Sept. last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors, or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred.—2. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement, that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 notes, rupees, and the stock

receipt will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry and if resident in Europe, at their option either in cash in India or by bill on the Court at twelve months' date at 2s 1d the stock rupee.

—5 The transfers under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall first be discharged, according to the notices published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 4th May and 13th Oct. 1854.—6 The property of the new loan here advertised is to be transferred only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face on which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal or at either of the other places, unless again transferred at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.—7 After transfer has been made to London the interest payable on the stock so transferred will be paid in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had no remittance of interest been previously received by bills under the option allowed in the period at the end of the present notice. It is hereby declared and stipulated that up to the date of the transfer 5 per cent loan opened by this advertisement shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and when it shall be repaid, a premium not exceeding fifteen months shall be given by public advertisement, in which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st January, 1853. Payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors either by cash in India, or by bills upon the Court at twelve months' date, and 2s 1d the stock rupee, with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at 5 per cent per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge and all interest will cease from that day.—8 Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the same rate as those who transfer

Bombay rupees, for 100 Calcutta stock rupees, from the general treasuries of those Presidencies respectively.—9 The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal and for their convenience make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasury of issue under the Bengal or Agra Presidencies, but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Acct. Genl. should think proper to refuse it.—10 Stock of the 5 per cent transfer loan opened by this advertisement may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.—11 Proprietors of six per cent, remittable paper, who may transfer into the 5 per cent loan now advertised, shall not be subjected on this operation to the terms prescribed in the regulations for the Government agency.—12 Proprietors of the five per cent transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this department, bearing date the 13th of October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the book debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified that during the same period such transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of six per cent remittable paper.—13 Forms of stock receipts will be published in a future notice. Published by order of the Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.—G. A. BUCKLEY, Secy. Govt.

Fort William, Financial Department, June 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that proprietors, resident in Europe, of six per cent, remittable paper, or of five per cent, transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent, notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to require payment according to the notices published from this department, bearing date respectively, the 9th of May and 13th Oct. 1854; provided, however, that no notes shallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to transfer proprietors of five per cent, transfer notes, for demanding the amount of their accounts' transfer.

such notice to the bank debt issue.—Pub-
lished by order of the Hon. the Comptroller
General of India in Council, G. A.
BUSHEY, Secy. to Govt.

Financial Department, 10th June,
1855.—No coin is hereby given, that the
Board of Trade have been authorized to
make advances of cash to merchants on
Bills of Exchange, secured by commo-
dities of goods at the reduced rate of
2s. 1d. per Calcutta mooka rupee, until
further order. As all other requests, the
terms and conditions of these advances
to be the same as advertised, under date
the 27th of Oct. last.

MINISTERIAL PROMOTIONS.
From 25th May to 25th June, 1855.—Lieut.-col. C.
Swamy, A. to be Col.—Major H.
Balfour to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. E. D.
Dunlop to be Major—1st Lieut. A. Wilson
to be Capt.—2nd Lieut. F. C. Lyndall
to be 1st Lieut. from the 1st Dec. 1854
in succession to Hester, C. to be 1st Lieut.—1st
Lieut. P. J. Brown, Art. to be Capt.—2nd
Lieut. G. C. Chatter to be 1st Lieut.
from the 10th May, 1855, in succession
to Hester, C. The aide mentioned
Officers are promoted to the rank of
Captains by brevet, from the dates ex-
pressed opposite their names.—Lieut. G.
C. Pomroy 2nd Lt. Col. 15th May, 1855
—Lieut. E. C. Arnold, 5th Lt. Col. 20th
May, 1855.—Mr. G. H. J. Meade is ad-
mitted for the service as Cadet of Infantry,
and promoted to the rank of Lieut., leav-
ing the date of his commission for this re-
signment. Arrived at Fort William,
25th May, 1855.—Superintendent 2nd
Lieut. H. Johnson, of the Engineers, is
brought on the effective strength, from
20th Apr. 1855, in succession to Taylor,
per.—Asst.-Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D.,
is placed temporarily at the disposal of
the Government of Agra, for employment
under that Government. No. 10 of 1855,
—In order to give effect to resolutions
passed from the Hon. the Court of
Directors, consequent on an arrangement
sanctioned by his Majesty, the following
Officers of the Bengal Army are promo-
ted to the rank of Col., by brevet, from
the dates specified opposite to their re-
spective names.—J. Trotter, 45th N. I.
—H. Balfour, Art.—C. Parker, Art.—H.
Nuthall, 25th N. I.—W. C. Balfour,
B. B., 45th N. I.—J. Buchanan, U. B.
43rd N. I.—W. Wilson, B. B. 2nd N. I.—
F. V. Roper, 45th N. I.—G. Roper, Art.
to be Major, G. H. Art.—A. Lindsay, G.
H. Art.—J. Alexander, 25th N. I.—A.
Stewart, 25th N. I.—W. R. Lister, 25th
N. I.—T. F. Smith, 45th N. I.—W. C.
Balfour, G. H., 45th N. I.—J. F. Dier-

son, Art.—B. H. Simpson, 24th N. I.—
T. Newton, 25th N. I.—J. A. Biggs, Art.
—W. Nott, 25th N. I.—G. Cooper, 25th
N. I.—and S. H. Todd, 41st N. I., from
the 1st Dec. 1854, and to stand above
Col. H. Thompson 5th regt. L. I.—J.
Kennedy, 7th L. I.—S. Reid, 10th L. I.
B. Roper, 10th N. I.—F. de Fevre, 15th
N. I.—J. Simpson, 65th N. I.—Sir J.
Lyons, Knight, 10th N. I.—C. W. Har-
rison, 61st N. I.—E. Murray, 61st
N. I.—E. F. Watson, 25th N. I.—J.
Nesbitt, 6th N. I.—J. H. Goff, 7th
N. I.—R. G. Andrew, 7th N. I.—A. Bal-
loway, 55th N. I.—R. Wynn, 22nd N. I.
—H. T. Tapp, 1st N. I.—T. Shubrick,
7th L. I.—W. H. Leaman, 61st N. I.—J.
R. Goffman, Art.—and W. S. Wynn, Art.
from the 18th June, 1855, and to stand
above Col. Dence & M'Leod, of the 45th
—J. Lutz, 55th N. I.—W. Dunlop, 25th
N. I.—L. W. Brackley, 47th N. I.—J. H.
Lester, 40th N. I.—W. Vincent, 25th
N. I.—J. A. Hodgson, 65th N. I.—G.
Smith, 6th L. I.—J. H. Paul, 25th N. I.
—G. Hunter, G. H., 7th N. I.—H. Har-
ton, 25th N. I.—H. P. Roberts, G. H.
5th L. I.—E. Walker, 22nd N. I.—J.
Chaffield, C. D. 24th L. I.—and T. D.
Siddons, 1st L. I., from the 22nd Jan.,
1851, and to stand above Col. H. Dickell,
C. D., of the 45th. Capt. G. G. Hinton
is appointed as principal assistant Agent
in Mahrattah, during the absence of
Lieut.-col. Hall, & until further orders—
4th regt. L. I.—Lieut. R. Alden to be
Capt.—Cornet L. Taylor to be Lieut.,
from 25th May, 1855, in succession to
Capt. G. Forster, dec. struck off at the
expiration of two years from the date of
leaving in England—Cornet W. J. E.
Hays to be Lieut., from 10th Aug. 1854,
vice Taylor dec.—6th regt. N. I.—Eug.
H. Spencer to be Lieut., vice Nicholson
dec.—Lieut. W. C. Carleton and E. M.
Blair are promoted to the rank of Capt.,
by brevet—Lieut. J. Lloyd to be Agent
for Vellore survey and Engineer of Sa-
vane Prisoners at Barrackpore, in suc-
cession to Major Turner, who vacates on
promotion to that rank—Asst.-Surgeon G.
Griffiths to be medical charge of the
civil station of Sylhet—Capt. H. Marshall
and Lieut. W. Ho to take rank from
4th Sept. 1854, in succession to Capt. H.
B. Mangrove dec.—Lieut. E. Bingham
to take rank from 1st Nov. 1854—Asst.
Surgeon T. C. Hunter to rank from 2nd
July, 1854—Asst. Surgeon R. O. McCon-
nachie, from 3d Sept. 1854—Asst. Surg.
J. W. Knight from 14th Oct. 1854—Asst.
Surg. J. S. Buchanan, from 15th Dec.
1854—Capt. J. N. Cambridge is ap-
pointed to the command of the Calcutta

Native Militia, vice Richmond resigned. Asst Surg R. C. McConochie is appointed temporarily to the med. charge of the civil station of Burdwan in the room of Asst Surg Cheek on leave.—Lt. col. P. Le Fevre to be Colonel vice Ferguson *dec.*, with rank from 18th Dec. 1831, vice Robinson *dec.*—Major L. R. Stacey to be Lt. col., vice Le Fevre with rank from 1st Feb. 1835 vice Sherrinham *dec.*—22d regt.—1. Capt. W. C. Orrel to be Major.—Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain.—Ensign E. C. F. Bennett to be Lieut. from 24th Feb. 1835.—55th regt. N. I. Ensign D. Agar, to be Lieut. from 1st May, 1835 vice Audrey *dec.*—1st Lt. T. Lynght A. Lewis, and R. Angell are granted to the rank of Captains by brevet.—Capt. F. Sanders of Junga having reported his arrival at the Presidency is directed to assume the duties of Districting Secy. to the Military Board.—Art. 2nd Lieut. J. D. B. to be 1st Lieut. vice Sanders *dec.*, with rank from 10th May, 1835, vice Jackson promoted.—1st Lieut. F. R. Lavery is appointed as a Commissioner of Ordnance during the absence of Capt. Dixon.—Lieut. H. T. Tucker 8th regt. N. I. to do duty with the Assam Beharley corps.—Asst Surg J. S. Sutherland is appointed to the temporary charge of the civil station of Burdwan in the room of Asst Surg on leave, whose appointment is cancelled.—Capt. J. D. Stokes, 11th regt. Madras N. I., to be an Aide-de-camp on the private staff of the Gov. Genl., vice Smyth who has resigned that appointment.—5th regt. L. C. Lt. C. H. White to be Capt., vice Nicolson *dec.*—Super. Lt. G. Coutley is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—6th regt. N. I. Ensign K. W. Blincoe to be Lt. vice Davis *dec.*—Asst. Surg. R. N. Bernard to be Surg. vice Coulter *dec.*—Super. 21 Lieut. F. Le Goodwin is brought on the effective strength of the regt. of Artillery, vice Delbert *dec.*—Lieut. J. H. Thompson, 42d regt. N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for employment under that Govt.—Art. 1st Lieut. D. Burt to be Captain.—2nd Lieut. A. W. Seppings to be 1st Lieut., vice D'Oyly *dec.*, with rank from 13th May 1835, vice Delbert *dec.*—Ensign J. Smith, 49th regt. N. I., is permitted to decline his appointment in the Assam Local batt. The following orders are confirmed.—The Resident orders the resignation of the Resident at Goalpara placing Asst. Surg. A. Keir doing duty with H. M.'s 13th foot at his disposal.—1st Lieut. H. Goodwyn, Executive Officer at Nizamoh (who has been appointed to the Birmahpore division) to

make over charge of his office to 2d Lt. G. H. Fagan and Lieut. A. Lewis, 32d regt. to act as Adj. to that regt. and as Station Staff at Allypore during the absence of Ensign W. W. Davidson.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—Infantry.—Col. B. Roope to rank from 29th Nov. 1831, in the room of Col. (Lieut. Genl.) Ferguson, *dec.*—Lieut.-col. W. A. Yates, Major R. Home 78d N. I. Capt. E. A. Cumberlege and Lt. J. N. Marshall to rank from 24th Nov. 1831 in the room of Lieut.-col. B. Roope promoted.—Lieut.-col. H. T. Smith, Major W. Grant, 67th N. I.—Capt. H. O. Frederick and Lieut. J. D. Broughton to rank from the 18th Dec. 1831 in the room of Major Col. P. Le Fevre, promoted.—Lieut. Col. R. Davis, Major S. Mallin, 2d N. I. (retired) Capt. R. Woodward and Lieut. J. Shaw to rank from 1st Feb. 1835 in the room of Ensign *dec.*—1st Lieut. G. G. Chamberlain Ad. to rank from 1st Feb. 1835, vice Sanders *dec.*—Artillery, Capt. B. Hetherford to rank from 24th Sept. 1831, vice D'Oyly *dec.*—Captain A. Wilson to rank from Oct. 1831 vice Mathew *dec.*—Capt. P. Jackson to rank from 1st Dec. 1831, vice Biddulph promoted.—Lt. R. L. Kinleside to rank from 1st Sept. 1831, vice Hetherford promoted.—1st Lt. F. C. Hurrell to rank from 1st Oct. 1831, vice Wilson promoted.—1st Lieut. G. G. Chamberlain to rank from 1st Dec. 1831, vice Jackson promoted.—1st Lieut. J. D. Ball to rank from 1st Feb. 1835 vice Sanders *dec.*

REGIMENTAL AND POSTINGS.—Head Quarters.—June, 1835.—Artillery.—Col. G. Swiney, on furlough, to the 2d batt.—Lieut.-col. W. Balme, principal Comm. of Ordnance to the 3d batt.—Maj. J. Tennant, Asst. Adj. Genl. of Artillery, from the 6th to the 7th batt.—Major E. Biddulph, to the 3d brigade H. A.—Major J. C. Hyde, on furlough, from the 3d brigade H. A. to the 6th batt.—Capt. G. H. Woodroffe, Comm. of Ordnance, from the 3d comp. 1st batt. to the 4th comp. 4th batt.—Capt. J. Johnson from the 4th comp. 3d batt. to the 2d comp. 1st batt.—Capt. A. Wilson to the 1st comp. 2d batt.—Capt. P. Jackson to the 1st comp. 3d batt.—Brevet Capt. C. Dallas Dep. Comm. of Ordnance, from the 1st comp. 2d batt. to the 3d comp. 1st batt.—1st Lieut. J. Whiteford, on furlough, from the 3d comp. 3d batt. to 2d comp. 4th batt.—1st Lieut. F. C. Barnett on furlough, to the 1st troop (2d brigade) H. A.—1st Lieut. G. G. Chamberlain to the 1st comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. F. Wall on furlough, from the 1st comp. 3d batt. to the 1st comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. R.

Mackenzie, from the 2d troop 1st brigade to 4th troop 1st brigade H. A.—2d Lieutenant F. L. Goodwin to the 2d troop 3d brigade H. A.—2d Lieut. E. R. E. Wilnot to the 2d comp. 3d batt.—Brevet Col. J. H. Cave from 73d to 38th regt. N. I., at Secrole, Benares.—Lt.-col. G. Williamson from 38th to 56th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Hunter from 56th to 17th regt. N. I., at Nussereabad.—Lt.-col. H. T. Smith from 17th to 73d regt. N. I., at Buzackpore.—Col. W. C. Baddeley, G. B. (in the Nizam's service) from 15th to 74th regt. N. I.—Col. P. Le Feyre to 15th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. G. Mackenzie from 32d to 15th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. R. Slacey to 15th regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons 37th regt. to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. Wemyss 4th regt. to do duty with the Taluk corps.—Lieut. H. C. Baddeley 6th regt. to do duty with the Arracan local batt.—Ensign A. Boyd—R. Boyd—and J. H. Fulton to do duty with 57th regt. N. I., at Benares.—Ensign C. B. Harbrough to do duty with 32d regt. N. I. at Alivghur.—Ensign H. Bishop to do duty with 71st regt. N. I., at Cawnpore.—Ensign J. C. Johnston and H. M. Travers to do duty with 57th regt. N. I. at Secrole.—Ensign C. E. Fenwick and C. A. Harbourn to do duty with 31st regt. N. I. at Malabar.—Ensign W. R. Mercer to do duty with 70th regt. N. I. at Banda.

Benares.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon—Capt. A. E. Campbell (prop.)—Lieut W. L. L. Scott, (prop.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, May 25.—No. 128. The following regulation on the subject of the eligibility of Surgeons to the situation of Super. Surgeon is substituted for that published in G.O. of the 19th March, 1833, which is hereby rescinded.—2. No medical officer is to be considered eligible to the situation of Super. Surgeon who shall not have served for two years in the military branch of his profession at some period subsequent to his promotion to the rank of Surgeon, unless he shall have held for a similar period the appointment of Marine or Presidency Surgeon, or Surgeon to the General Hospital in Bengal, or some corresponding situation at either of the above Presidencies.—3. Surgeons in the Company's service, who have served in that rank for two years, with the troops commanded by British officers in the Nizam's army, or the army of any other native state, shall be considered eligible to the situation of Superintending Surg., in like manner as if they had served for the same period with a regt. of the line.

Fort William, 25th May, 1835.—No.

129 of 1835.—The attention of the Government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of General Orders, No. 163, of 17th August, 1827.—the former, restricting to two the number of regimental Captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of Captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess to two, the Governor-General of India in Council has had under consideration, the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion, that a strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardships to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent hereinafter specified.—When two regimental Captains are absent from a corps of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, a third Captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of Subaltern to that of regimental Captain, shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two Captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the Commander-in-chief should consider the return of such officers to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and, by application to the Government, obtain its sanction to that measure. When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of Captains absent from a corps of the line shall have been increased beyond two, no other Captain shall be taken from such corps, for the staff, or other detached employ, until the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.—No. 131 of 1835.—With reference to General Orders, No. 133, of this date, the undermentioned officers of the Bengal army, recently remanded to their corps, in conformity with the rule laid down in clause 4, of the General Order, No. 163, of 17th August 1827, are restored to the department or appointment from which they were removed.—Capt. H. Wroughton of the 69th, and Capt. A. Hoizey, of the 29th regt. N. I., to the Revenue Survey department.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, of the 53rd regt. N. I., to the appointment of Dep. Asst. Adjt.-General of division.—Capt. J. M. Haynsworth, of the 51st regt.

N. I., the junr. Dep. Asst. Adjt. General of division, will remain a Supernumerary, until a vacancy occurs.

Fort William, 1st June, 1835.—No. 136 of 1835.—With reference to General Orders, No. 89, of 1st Feb. 1834, the amount of security to be furnished by the Paymaster at the Presidency, is limited to 40,000 rupees.

Fort William, 1st June 1835.—No. 138 of 1835.—The following extracts from a letter, No. 65, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, under date the 17th Dec. 1834, are published in General Orders.—“We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier, or Brigadier General, on the ground of mere seniority, these being staff appointments, involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several Governments, that the claims of officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds. With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of Colonels, eligible by seniority to divisional commands to hold certain offices which they could not hold under the present regulations as general officers. We are of opinion, that Colonels so situated, ought to have the option of either retaining their appointments, or of succeeding in divisional commands as Brigadier General; but if they prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by Government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction. The same principle ought to be applied in the case of Senior Brigadiers, who have the right to succeed to divisional commands. If they prefer retaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointments of Brigadier General ought not to be open to them. All the members of your Government concur in recommending that General Orders or Circulars be sent, requesting us to direct that divisional commands should not displace officers previously in possession of these appointments, but only the vacancies of superior offices then vacant at their respective Presidencies. In compliance with the recommendation, we direct that the appointment of a General Officer or Colonel appointed by us to a divisional command, shall not succeed to the same

until the occurrence of a vacancy, unless we shall have especially directed otherwise. On the last case put by the Governor General, the possibility of there being in India Supernumerary Major Generals in the Company's Service.—We concur in opinion with him and the other members of your Government, that no reason exists why Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any offices or staff appointments of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 17, 1835.—At an European General Court-martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 20th April, 1835, of which Col. Oglander, H. M.'s 26th regt. is President, Lieut. Samuel Robertson Wallace, of the 39th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—“With having, in a letter to the Adj. General of the army, under date the 20th Aug., 1834, attempted to defame the character of Capt. Henry Monke, of the same regt., by using grossly insulting and offensive expressions in the following instances:—1st Instance. In having, when assigning reasons for the conduct of the facts of the 34th regt. N. I., in excluding the said Capt. Monke from the same, the regt., stated ‘it is simply this, the members do not consider Capt. Monke a gentleman,’ and also ‘they had no intention to allow a member of their body to insult them by intruding at their camp one whom they do not regard as a gentleman,’ alluding to the said Capt. Monke, and avowing the said letter that the opinion and sentiments which he, the said Lieut. Wallace, had expressed, as above quoted, &c. &c. 2d Instance. In having made the following assertion, ‘for had Capt. Monke entered the mess-hall as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it.’—3d Instance. In having asserted, that insults and accusations were heaped on him (meaning the said Capt. Monke) about the commencement of April 1831, the same being unknown, and known to be so by Lieut. Wallace.—4th Instance, being manifestly and intemperate, destructive of harmony and good order in the regt., by exhibiting and avowing and infusing in the character of Capt. Monke as an officer and a gentleman, finding fault and sentence. The said having duly weighed the evidence in the proceedings, together with what the President has urged in his dissent, is of

opinion, that the fact is proved that Lieut. Wallace did use the expressions as set forth in the charge; but, in consideration of the circumstances under which they were used, attaches no criminality to them, with the exception of those specified in the 2d instance; viz., for had Capt. Monke entered the mess-house as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it, and so much of the first instance, as relates to Capt. Monke's being intruded at the mess-table, which it considers as highly censurable. The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is specified above, sentences Lieut. S. R. Wallace, of the 35th regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as the Provincial Commandant-in-chief may deem proper.—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JAS. WATSON, Major (retired) Provincial Commander-in-chief.—Calcutta, 15th June, 1835.—Lieut. Wallace is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.—By order of the Provincial Commander-in-chief.—J. B. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the army.

MARRIAGES.—April 29, at Rurnag, Mr. J. Funt to Miss C. Durrant—May 5, at Meerut, Serjt. J. Scoffin to Miss Sarah Fox—11 Mr. Jas. Ede to Mademoiselle M. Simonin—12, Mr. J. Dearden to Mrs. M. A. Abbott—13, Mr. J. Poirer to Miss C. Glasup—14 Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq. to Sarah Monckton, 3d daughter of Jas. Pa'ge, Esq.—15, at Meerut, Lieut. R. A. L. Hutchinson, N. I. 26th regt. to Helen, 2d daughter of H. Martindell, Esq.—16, R. J. R. Campbell, Esq. to Anna 2d daughter of C. R. Fowler, Esq. of Jessore—20, John Swinney, Esq. M. I. to Harriet Meredith, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Howe—At Mhow, Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 58th regt. to Miss S. A. Johnson—21, at Meerut, A. R. Penniston, Esq. H. A. to Ellen, youngest daughter of T. Nichols, Esq. of Wexford—22, Mr. S. Pereira to Eliza, relict of the late Mr. J. B. Neve—Mr. C. T. Johnson to Mrs. H. Reddy—25, at Sylhet, A. G. Goss, Esq. youngest son of the late Col. A. Glass, to Margaret, 3d daughter of Capt. W. Bruce, of Balligange—30, E. Oakes, Esq. to Mrs. M. Foster—June 1, H. Beeton, Esq. to Miss M. Bailey—2, Mr. J. Harris to Miss E. Leppard—8, Lieut. C. W. Munton, I. N., to Miss E. Ferguson—Mr. G. Crane to Miss P. R. Manzel—13, Mr. J. A. D'Souza to Miss J. O. Bird—15, C. Plowden, Esq., C. S., to Miss E. A. Houlbridge—19, Mr. J. W. Gausman to Mrs. S. Green—22, at Benares, A. P.

Currie, Esq., C. S., to Jane Latham, eldest daughter of G. Mainwaring, Esq., C. S.—29, Mr. B. P. Singer to Miss S. D. Costa, *hierna*.—April 15, at Meerut, Mrs. Sievright of a daughter—24, at Nassecot, the lady of R. Brown, Esq. of a daughter—25, at Dath, the wife of Serjt. Major T. Bates of a son—May 1, at Tirhoot, the lady of J. Coesrat, Esq. of a son—4, at Cawnpore, Mrs. G. Day of a daughter—5, at Mymensing, the lady of G. Adams, Esq. C. S. of a son—6, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. E. R. Moore of a daughter—7, at Chittagong, Mrs. R. Turner of a son—9, at Chittagong, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, 55th regt. of a son—10, Mrs. D. Ashe of a daughter—11, at Behar, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., C. S. of a daughter—12, The wife of Mr. T. Zaria of a son—Mrs. Pabury of a daughter—at Howrah, Mrs. J. Stanton of a daughter—14, The wife of Serjt. W. D. Berwick of a daughter—The lady of Capt. J. Steel of a daughter—16, at Multre, the lady of Capt. J. Woom of a son—at Agra, the lady of Lieut. R. Hogben, 15th foot, of a son—18, the lady of R. Swinhor, Esq. of a daughter—at Jessore, the lady of T. Campbell, Esq. of a son—19, the lady of P. Macnaghen, Esq. C. S. of a son—the lady of Rev. R. D. Boyce of a son still-born—21, Mrs. J. Jaham of a son—at Sanger, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Wilks of a son who died—at Meerut, the wife of Mr. H. Simon of a son—23, Mrs. M. A. Lockerton of a son—the wife of Mr. J. Rodrigo of a son—26, the lady of Rev. W. S. Mackay of a daughter—28, at Nassecot, the lady of Capt. H. W. Belieu of a daughter—31, Mrs. G. Daverport of a daughter—at Multre, the wife of Serjt. J. McEne of a daughter—June 1, at Multre, the lady of Asst. Surg. J. McEne of a daughter—3, at Nassecot, the lady of Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode of a daughter—at Cawnpore, the lady of Major A. Cawnpore of a daughter—4, the lady of Lieut. Rouse, of Buffs. of a daughter—at Dacca, the lady of Lt. J. H. Hampton of a daughter—5, at Cuttack, the lady of W. Taylor, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—Mrs. G. A. Popham of a daughter—6, Mrs. Von Langley of a son—Mrs. C. Shelverton of a son—11, Mrs. E. Scott of a son—12, Mrs. W. B. Carbery of a daughter—14, at Chandernagore, Mrs. Ournet of a son—15, Mrs. J. Mendes of a daughter—16, Mrs. Charles Brownlow of a son—21, at Cullampore, the lady of Capt. R. Lewis of a son—30, the lady of J. D. Dow, Esq. of a son—the wife of Mr. J. Guilleron of a son—July 3, the lady of Lt. R. J. H. Rivch of a son.

DEATHS.—April 8, at Patna, Mrs. J. Neville—Ann, infant daughter of Mr. H. Finley—18, at Cawnpore, Margaret, infant daughter of H. B. Harrington, Esq. C. S.—26, at Landour, Lammeline, only child of Capt. M. Cooper 11th L. D. 80, at Baitool, the infant son of Lieut. Edwards—May 3, at Bancoora, the wife of Lieut. P. Nicholson—4, at Mussoorie, Emily, daughter of Capt. R. Wintle—8, at Gwah. Charles, infant son of J. W. Ricketta, Esq.—at Hissar, Humphry, infant son of Capt. O. Lomer—7, at Tirhoot, the infant daughter of T. Sherman, Esq.—10, at Simla, Capt. J. B. Debraht, Artillery—at Muttra, Esq. W. L. Trafford, 74th regt. N. I.—Charles, son of the late Mr. C. Scott—11, Mr. B. Chalcraft—at Harichpore, (drowned) C. W. Turner, Esq.—Marion, daughter of the late Mr. H. White—12, daughter of the late Mr. L. Laing—at Eloughly, India, wife of Mr. C. Campbell—17, at Chandernagore, Mrs. T. M. Denis de Sejourne—18, Charles, son of Mr. J. Mackey—Mrs. Eliza Chalcraft—18, Maerut, Mrs. Coulton—14, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Adams—Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. J. Naylor—15, at Hazareelaugh, F. Bird, Esq. dep. Postmaster—17, Sophia, daughter of Mr. J. Raban—at Coruckpore, Ann, wife of Mr. J. F. Cawson—18, Mr. John Tucker—Mrs. C. Smith—19, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Patten—at Arch, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Granger—21, Isabella, daughter of Mr. D. Williamson—22, Mrs. E. C. Greenough—24, Anna, wife of J. R. Cole, Esq.—Charles, 3d son of Mr. R. Arrowsmith—at Simla, Lieut. C. E. Davis 6th regt. N. I.—25, Mr. W. Crawford—at Howrah, Mr. J. Hardlas—27, Stephen, son of Capt. S. Parker, H. M.'s 62d foot—26, at Mussoorie, Atcha, infant daughter of Major M. Ramsay—at Subathoo, John Coulter, Esq. Surgeon—at Neemuch, William, son of Lieut. W. H. Nicholletts—31, at Bancoorah, Lieut. J. Awdry, 55th regt. N. I.—June 1, at Baitool, the infant daughter of Lieut. C. C. Piggott—2, Miss F. Kitch—5, Miss Matilda Brown—Mrs. Smyth, wife of D. C. Smyth, Esq. C. S.—11, Mr. J. P. Dick late a Lieut. in 47th regt. N. I.—12, Catherine, wife of J. D'Crux, Esq.—13, Amelia, daughter of Mrs. A. T. Smith—15, Gertrude, wife of Mr. G. Thomas—Martha, wife of Mr. P. Palmer—16, Lieut. J. H. Cave—17, Mr. G. Aviet, senr.—20, at Cawnpore, Isabella, wife of Maj. A. Calhagy, 15 regt. N. I.—28, Isabella, wife of Mr. G. D'Souza—30, Mr. C. Sutton—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Adams—July 3, Mr. James Hewson ship "Em-

ma"—Alfred, son of the late Mr. D. Kenderline.

Madras.

Capt. Dickinson.—We have learned with sincere pleasure, that the sentence of transportation upon Capt. Dickinson, of the Madras army, has, upon a representation to the highest authority of all the circumstances, been remitted. This cannot fail to give satisfaction to the friends of Capt. Dickinson, as well as to his brother officers, by whom he was much esteemed.

An Indian copper mining company, under the name of "De Foncleir and Co." is established for the purpose of working the mines of copper ore in the districts of Nellore and Cuddalore, and in the Zemiadarys of Calcutty, Rucalagherry, and Udagherry; and that the superiority of the ore and the ease with which it may be procured, render the success of the undertaking beyond a doubt, provided it be taken in hand with that spirit which its importance deserves. According to the analysis of Dr. Thomas Thomson the carbonate of copper which is found in the laves which the company have the exclusive privilege of mining, contains 60 per cent. of the peroxide of copper, and yield at the lowest 40 per cent. whilst the Cornish mines are said to yield only from 5 to 9 per cent. Of course we must make some allowance for the partiality of those who are interested in drawing this comparison—indeed we know that a great many of the copper ores in Cornwall yield very much more than is here stated, and that in many parts of that county, the ores are not sulphurets, as they are all denominated in the prospectus. The circumstances, however, of the ore being richer, more easily smelted and not so difficult of access as those of Cornwall, are all of such material consequence, as to the profits of a mining speculation, that we have no hesitation in recommending the "Indian Copper Company," at all events, to the serious consideration of those who would have no objection to embark a portion of their capital in a speculation which bids fair to be very prosperous. The company is divided into 50 shares; each share being of the value of 5,000 rupees; but, in order to suit the convenience of the public, persons may hold a fifth part of a share, or 1,000 rupees, under certain restrictions.

A most daring attempt was made the other day, on the life of Lieut.-colonel Townsend of the 30th regt. N. I. by a discharged sepoy of the same regt.—We have not heard whether the sepoy had

been discharged at his own request, or in consequence of crime committed, but we incline to think it was as a punishment. —Having received his discharge, instead of leaving the lines, it would appear he sought for and procured a musket, which, it would appear, he loaded, and proceeded with to the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Townsend, and, on that gentleman approaching the door, the sepoy attempted to shoot him, fortunately, the powder in the pan only took fire, and before another attempt, could be made the Col. seized the ruffian, and subsequently landed him over to the police authorities. The man has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

We learn, that the plan for a break-water originally proposed by Capt. Cotton of the Engineers, has been resolved on by the committee. Capt. Cotton's plan is a breakwater parallel to the coast.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 16, with reference to the appointment of Mr. John Bird, to be Head Asst. Collector at Coimbatore, on the departure of Mr. Roupell, the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate him to act as Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of that district until the departure of Mr. Roupell, and confirm him in the appointment.—Mr. E. B. Wray to resume his duties as Judge and Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry.—Mr. T. E. J. Boileau to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern division.—Mr. E. Maltby to act as additional Sub Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara during the employment of Mr. Anderson as acting Sub Collector.—19, Mr. J. P. Mackenzie to be Master Attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, vice Norfolk resigned, and until further orders to act as Asst. Master Attendant at Madras, without prejudice to his appointment as Sheriff of Madras.—Mr. J. Hopper to act as Master Attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo.—26, Mr. A. J. Cherry to act as Cashier of the Government bank, and as Asst. to the sub-Treasurer.—Mr. R. B. Sewell to act as deputy Secy. to Government in the departments under the chief Secretary's immediate charge.—Mr. A. R. McDermott is relieved from the office of the Marine Board and Commercial Committee at his own request.—30, Mr. W. A. D. Inglis to be sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Ganjam.—Mr. T. Harris to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.—Mr. G. M. Swinton to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore.—The Governor in council is pleased (with refer-

ence to Mr. Boileau's appointment as acting 3d Judge of the Provincial court, northern division) to declare that Mr. Harrington, who is officiating as additional Judge shall take his place in the provincial court according to his seniority in the service, and in precedence of Mr. Boileau.—July 1, Mr. W. B. Hawkins to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern division of Arcot.—The under-mentioned civil servants attained the ranks set opposite their respective names on the dates specified.—Mr. A. Mellor, senior Merchant, 30th June, 1835.—E. Smith, jun. Merchant, June 17, 1835.—Mr. R. Davidson, junior Merchant 16th June, 1835.—Mr. C. H. Forbes, jun. Merchant 7th June 1835.—Messrs. E. E. Ward and W. Knox have been appointed Writers on this Establishment.—Capt. R. W. Norfolk, Master Attendant at Cuddalore, is appointed to the Office of Asst. to the Master Attendant at Madras, vice Atkinson dec., with the salary of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

CENTRAL ORDERS.

Fort. St. George, June 12, 1835.—The following copy of the draft of a proposed Act is published for general information.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council on the 25th of May, 1835:—I. Be it enacted, that after the — day of — it shall be lawful for any person, of whatever nation, to acquire and hold in perpetuity, or for any term of years, property, in land or in any emblements issuing out of land, in any part of the territories of the East India company.—II. And be it enacted, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforesaid, may now be acquired and held by Natives of the said territories, shall extend to all persons who shall, under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 11th June to 12th July, 1835.—2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow of Engineers to do duty under the Superintending Engineer in the Pres. division until further orders.—Capt. H. C. Cotton to act as Civil Engineer in the 3d division during the absence of Capt. A. Cotton sick.—The Services of Surg. D. Brakenridge is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, having been permitted to resign the appointment of Zillah Surg. at Bellary.—3d regt. N. I., Capt. J. Tod to be Major.—Lieut. J. Hutchings to be Captain.—Ensign H. Howard to be Lieut., vice Glas dec.—Mr. C. H. Case is admitted as a Cadet for the Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Esq.—Lt. H. A.

Kennedy, of the 14th N. I., to act as Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Wilson, C. B., commanding the Ceded districts, from 22d May—10th N. I. Senior Ena. F. C. Hawkins is promoted to Lieut., vice Childers *dec.*, date of commission 21st Feb. 1835—Mr. J. Mylne has been appointed a Cadet of Infantry—Capt. G. A. Underwood to be Superintending Engineer in the Centre division, but to continue in the command of the corps of Sappers and Miners upon his present allowances until further orders—1st Lieut. P. Dittmas of Engineers to be Asst. of 2d class to the Civil Engineer in the 1st division—1st Lieut. H. A. Lake to be Asst. of the 2d class to the Civil Engineer in the 3d division—2d Lieut. J. C. Shaw to be Asst. of the 2d class to the Civil Engineer in the 4th division—Capt. W. Macleod, C. B., Asst. Comm. Genl. to be Asst. Comm. Genl.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. to be a deputy Asst. Comm. Genl.—Brevet Capt. F. Eades, 39th regt. N. I. is permitted to resign the appointment of Adj. to that regt.—Asst. Surg. J. Glen is permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army—No. 258 of 1835—In order to give effect to instructions received from the Court of Directors consequent on an arrangement sanctioned by H. M., the following officers in the Madras army are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified in their respective names—Col. E. B. Woods of the 38th regt. N. I., from the 4th Feb. 1832, and to stand above Col. B. Webster of the Infantry—Colonels G. Waugh of the 32d regt. N. I., T. H. Smith of the 28th do., W. C. Oliver of the 11st do., E. M. G. Showers of the Artillery, from the 22d Dec. 1832, and to stand above Col. F. W. Wilson of the Infantry—Lieut.-col. J. Collett of the 5th L. C., from the 21st Feb. 1834, and to stand above Col. L. Webb of the Infantry—Lieut.-colonels H. Raynsford, of the 7th L. C., and P. Cameron, of the 1st L. C., from the 15th May, 1834, and to stand above Col. J. Carfrae of the Infantry—Capt. P. Alexander, 48th regt. to be Asst. Quarterm. Genl. of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Bell promoted—39th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe to be Adj., vice Bell promoted—Col. P. Cameron, 1st regt. L. C., to command Bangalore during the absence of Brigadier Briggs or until further orders—Ena. A. P. Dawson is act as Adj. to 39th regt. N. I., vice Eades resigned.

RETIRED AND PENDING.—Ena. A. J. Greenlaw to do duty with 29th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. S. Chippendale from

10th regt. N. I. to 3d L. C.—Asst. Surg. T. D. Harrison from 3d L. C. to 10th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. H. Case to do duty with 29th regt. N. I.—Ena. R. A. Broere from 12th to 33d regt. N. I. and will rank next below Ena. R. L. J. Ogilvie—Lieut. H. C. Jourdan from 21st regt. to 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. Cox from 10th to 21st regt. N. I.—Capt. Cramer deputy Judge Adv. Genl. is posted to IV. district and will proceed to Vizagapatam—Capt. Napier, deputy Judge Adv. Genl. to V. district, and to conduct the duties of VI. district in addition—Capt. Osborne dep. Judge Adv. Genl. to IX. district, and will proceed to Cannanore—Surgeon J. Stevenson from 35th to 36th regt. N. I. Surg. H. S. Young from 28th to 34th N. I.—Surg. D. Brackenridge from 50th to 39th regt. N. I.—Surg. A. B. Blist from 34th to 25th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Lawrence to 37th regt. N. I.—Ena. E. R. Sibney from 37th regt. to 20th regt. N. I. and will rank next below Ena. J. White—The undermentioned young Officers recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names, until further orders—Ena. J. G. S. Cadell, 5th L. C.—Ena. W. G. R. Macdonald, 5th L. C.—2d Lieut. F. G. Nicholl, 2d batt. Art.—Lieut. A. T. Cadell, 3d batt. Art.—Ena. John Mylne, 10th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. F. Gordon, and R. A. Davis, 12th regt. N. I.—Ena. G. H. Eckford, 14th regt. N. I.—Ena. Andrew Walker, 25th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. H. Winfield, and Richard Cooper, 20th regt. N. I.—The period of suspension awarded to Lieut. G. Elliott of the 5th regt. L. C., by sentence of a General Court-martial published in G. O. C. C. of the 11th April last, expiring on the 9th instant, that Officer is directed to return to his duty on the following day.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. W. Ross, 17th regt.—N. I.—Ena. E. T. Cox, 5th regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, 19th regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Balfour, Art.—Lieut. G. W. Y. Simpson, Art.

RETIRED.—Lieut. A. Worley—Asst. Surg. G. M. Watson—Brig. J. Briggs to sea—Surg. D. Reid, M. D.—Ena. H. Jackson—Asst. Surg. M. Plumbo—Capt. C. Snell.

FORGIVEN EXTENDED.—Capt. A. Woodburn for 6 months.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. James Kerr from 22d Jan. 1835.

GENERAL ORDER.

Court-martial.—On 6th April, Ena. William Lawson Seppings, of the 4th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of

the Commander-in-chief, upon the complaint of Lieut. Philip Annesley Secundo Powys of the same regt.—Charge: I charge Ens. William Lawless Seppings, of the 4th regt. of N. I., with conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bangalore on the morning of the 26th of April, 1835, on the public road, struck me, his superior officer, a violent blow with his clenched hand in the face, thereby at that time on duty as officer of the day. The above being in breach of the articles of war. (Signed) P. A. S. POWYS, Lieut. 4th regt. N. I.—By order, (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Genl. of the Army.—Bangalore 17th May, 1835.—The court having most solemnly weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charge, as well as what the prisoner Lieut. William Lawless Seppings, of the 4th regt. N. I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion.—Finding on the Charge, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge with the exception of the conduct which constitutes the character of an officer and a gentleman, of which the court do not quit him.—Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated doth sentence him, the said Ens. Wm. Lawless Seppings, of the 4th regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct. (Signed) R. HOME, Lieut.-Col. and President. (Signed) G. W. OSBORNE, Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate Genl. conducting proceedings.—Remark by Court.—The court have been induced to pass so lenient a sentence in consequence of Lieut. Powys having been the aggressor, by laying violent hands on the prisoner, by whom a blow was struck in a moment of irritation, when under great excitement. (Signed) R. HOME, Lieut.-Colonel and President. (Signed) G. W. OSBORNE, Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate General.—Confirmed, and Ensiga Seppings is hereby reprimanded accordingly. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Genl. and Commander-in-chief.—Madras, the 6th of June 1835. Ens Seppings is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

Head quarters, Choultry Maia, June 3, 1835.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an Enr. Genl. Court Martial, holden at Bangalore on Monday, the 4th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1835, and continued by adjournment, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieut.-genl. The Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. O. R., Com-

mander-in-chief, are published to the army. Capt. George Munro Arthur, of the 20th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-chief, upon the complaint of Lieut. Thomas Wakeman, of the same regt.—Charge: "I charge Capt. George Munro Arthur, of the 20th regt. of N. I., with conduct scandalous, and infamous, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—1st Instance. 'For wilful and deliberate falsehood, in having worn in command of a detachment of the 20th regt. of N. I., at Veerajankuppert, in Coorg in April, 1834, asserted some time between the 6th and 16th of that month in presence of Lieut.-Col. Cook, and other officers of H. M.'s 48th regt. that he Capt. George Munro Arthur, had shot 9 men in the Huggel Pass.'—2d Instance. 'With conduct degrading to an officer and a gentleman, in having between the above-named periods, at the same place, and before the same officers, when complementary of the Lieut.-Col. Cook, said that his Capt. George Munro Arthur, had acted cowardly in not shooting the officers then at Veerajankuppert, and that he had taken it away with his own hands.'—3rd Instance. 'With conduct degrading to the character of an officer, at Kearnand, in Coorg, on the 30th of May, 1834, in allowing information regarding the first instance, to be given him by me, at the regimental mess table, when there were guests present, without, either at the time or subsequently, taking any measures to clear his character from such a report, or to establish the veracity of it.'—4th Instance. 'With being, at the same place, on the same day, and at the same time, suffered the following remark to be applied to him by me, regarding the assertions contained in the 1st instance, without either then or subsequently, taking any measures to vindicate his character, or disprove the assertion.'—Captain Arthur, I publicly contradicted the assertion, for the credit of my regiment, knowing that it was not fact, and in words to that effect.'—5th Instance. 'In having, on the same day, at the same time and place, affected to treat the whole of the above-named grave assertion as a joke, raised at his expense, by the officers of his Majesty's 48th regt., and although told that it was not a joke, said, '—he wished the officers would not amuse themselves at his expense,'—which remark caused Brevet Captain Munderen of his Majesty's 48th regt., to say publicly, Captain Arthur, be good enough to repeat that again, and I shall be most happy to send the message

to the officers of his Majesty's 48th regt.,—at words to that effect:—6th Instance. "In having, at Nacuvadi, in Coorg, some time between the 15th and 30th of April, 1884, in the Cutcherry, allowed Lieut. Shelly of the 20th regt. N. I., to tell him, that the common report, current in the western column was, that he, Capt. Arthur, had got into a dody at the ascent of the pass, and during the fighting, on the 3rd April, and furthermore that the said dody was being passed up for a wounded man, to this, Captain Arthur replied:—'whoever told you that, Shelly, is a scoundrel, it is entirely false,—or words to that effect, without either at the time, or subsequently, taking any measures to clear his character from such an aspersion, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer, and a gentleman.'—7th Instance. In having during a period extending from the 2nd of May, to the 24th of Dec. 1884, particularly on the 3rd of May, and some time between the 18th and 30th of April 1881, both on paper and on her place, allowed a series of expressions to be made out of towards him which expressed the now calls a system of anonymous covert and indirect insult without at any period taking measures to vindicate his character, and put a stop to such remarks, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.—8th Instance. "In having, on the 27th of Dec. 1884, permitted false and untrue complaints against me, to the officer commanding the regiment, in which complaint he, Captain Arthur, accuses me,—"in permitting in a covert and insidious manner, in a course of indirect insult towards him,—"he having, four hours previous, at a meeting of the officers of the regiment, said he had no ill-will towards me, and when asked by me the reason of his forwarding the same, he considered himself obliged to do so, and never observed Lieut. Colonel H. Reynolds to notice L. C. and P. Cameron, of "at variance from the 15th May, 1884, 1st charge, above Col. J. Curran of the 1st Coy. P. Alexander, 48th regt. to injure and Quarterm. Genl. of U. of society "Hindustani Force, vice Br. "For gross 48th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. Huggins, vice Br. in not leading Cameron, 1st regt. L. Q. Company, 20th Bangalore during the standing the men the Briggs or until further willing to admit, "I desired to act as Adj. "In leaving the 48th regt. resigned, and getting the 48th regt. to do duty for the 48th of the 48th regt. S. Chappin in the 48th

of the articles of war. (Signed) T. WAKEMAN, Lieut. 20 regt. N. I. By Order—(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant General of the Army. Bangalore, the 29th of December, 1884. The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges, as well as what the prisoner, Captain George Munro Arthur, of the 20th regt. N. I. has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—Finding on the 1st instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 2nd instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 3rd instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 4th instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 5th instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 6th instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 7th instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 8th instance of the 1st charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 1st instance of the 2nd charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. Finding on the 2nd instance of the 2nd charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge. And the court doth acquit the prisoner most fully and most honorably of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.—(Signed) R. HOBBS, Lieut.-col. and President. (Signed) G. W. Osborne, Capt., Deputy Judge Adv. General, conducting proceedings.

Remarks by the court.—The court after a patient and minute investigation of every point connected with the conduct of Captain Arthur, having been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of recording a full and honorable acquittal, feels it their imperative duty most respectfully to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Comm.-in-chief, the extraordinary circumstances under which the charges against Capt. Arthur have originated and been matured; it will be evident to his Excellency, from the proceedings, that they have not been preferred from a wish to promote the good of the service, but have arisen rather from private feelings in which personal interest appears to have had a prominent share, and which

feeling, the court are sorry to observe, have not been confined to the prosecutor alone. (Signed) R HOME, Lieut.-col. and President (signed) G W. OSBURN, Capt. Dep. Judge Adv. Genl., conducting proceedings. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-Genl. and Commander-in-chief, Madras June 3rd 1835. Capt. G. M. Arthur of the 20th regt. N. I., is released from arrest and will return to his duty. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Genl. of the Army

June 12 1835.—No 257. 1835.—Remittances will be made to Europe for the benefit of legal representatives at the expiration of six months from the date, of sums deposited in the General Treasury, on account of estates of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Hon. Company's service, if not previously disposed of under orders by the Secretary to Government Military Department

WEDDINGS.—Jan. 12 at Moulinein, Serjt.-major J. W. Jansen to Miss L. Horne—April 21, at Trichinopoly, Conductor F. Anderson to Miss M. Murray—May 14 Mr. J. Jans to Miss M. Goodman—16, Mr. D. Kerr to Mrs. M. Blake—19 at Secunderabad, Lieut. A. M. McCally to Miss Eliza Dickson—28, at Nellore, Mr. T. Ward to Miss E. P.—30 T. Jarrett, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Eliza Julia, second daughter of the late Capt. D. Chandrasekhar's 1st regt.—June 10, Mr. H. Hunter to Miss M. J. Johnson—at Bangalore, Capt. J. W. Bayley to Mary Ann, third daughter of M. Phelan, Esq., of Calcutta—16, Lieut. E. Brier, H. Art. to Harriet, second daughter of the late J. W. Tuckett, Esq. of Barbours—17, at Tranquebar, Rev. A. C. Thomas missionary to Zeke Adelaide, daughter of the late Rev. F. I. Mongier, and sister to the Governor of Tranquebar—21, Mr. P. Meyers to Miss M. A. Salaman—Mr. J. Kagan to Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. J. V. C. D'Roza—July 4, at Secunderabad, Lieut. R. Cotton 37th regt. N. I., to Miss C. Bader.

DEATHS.—March 25, at Wallajahabad, the wife of Serjt. J. Boldick of a daughter—April 3, the lady of Capt. Morphet, H. M.'s 63d foot, of a daughter—23, at Trichinopoly the lady of Esq. Philips, H. M.'s 54th foot, of a daughter—24, at Bangalore, the wife of Serjt.-major C. Franklin of a son—May 3, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. M. Ley of a daughter—6, at Cannanore, the lady of Captain M. Blaxland of a daughter—15, at Combaconum, Mrs. Crisp of a daughter—at

Trichinopoly, the lady of R. W. Clarkfield, Esq., of a daughter—the lady of Lieut. T. D. Roberts of a son—18, at Bellary, the lady of Major Warren, H. M.'s 55th foot, of a daughter—26, at Mandigul, the lady of Capt. F. Daniel of a daughter—22, at Cannanore, Mrs. R. Fernandes of a son—23, at Secunderabad, the lady of Asst.-surg. W. Trichard of a son—30, at Bangalore, the wife of Apothecary H. Eason of a daughter—June 1, at Pondicherry, Mrs. C. Chastelier of a daughter—5, at Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingen of a son—14, at Salem, the lady of W. Elliott, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—17, the lady of Lieut. G. Rowlandson of a son—at Kanchi, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Ryves of a still-born child—19, Mrs. E. E. Gilroy of a son—the lady of Capt. J. Gunning of a son—21, the wife of Sub-conductor J. Davis of a daughter—25, at Vizianagaram, the wife of Serjt.-major F. Borgonha of a daughter—the lady of Capt. Spier, H. M.'s 63d foot, of a daughter—26, the lady of A. J. Cherry, Esq., of a daughter—28, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Captain A. E. Litchfield of a son—July 1, the lady of F. H. Sansom, Esq., 11st regt. of a son—2, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. Collich of a son—3, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. B. McMaster of a daughter—5, the lady of Capt. J. Wyndham of a son—6, Mrs. C. Laing of a son

DEPARTURES.—Feb 21, at sea, on board the "Asia," Lieut. G. L. Childers, 1st regt N. I.—March 1, and the ship "Wellington," Nellina Nuthall, infant daughter of the Rev. P. F. Fildes—5, at sea, Capt. W. T. Drew, Engineer—April 14, in the Meridian river, Lieut. H. Jervis, H. M.'s 54th foot—18, Miss A. S. Thorpe—25, Martha, infant daughter of Mr. C. Goodall—27, at Cannanore, the elder twin daughter of Capt. M. Robinson—May 12, Esther, daughter of Lieut. W. Russell, missionary—18, at Tranquebar, H. T. Fienberg, Esq.—at Cannanore, Anna, wife of Capt. M. Blaxland—15, at Bellary, Augustus, son of Mr. H. Payne—24, at Secunderabad, Jennins, daughter of the late W. Durga, Esq.—29, at Vepery, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Conductor Bishop—June 6, at Guindy, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Brady—7, at Negapatam, Ensign J. T. Walker 3rd regt. N. I.—8, at Negapatam, Richard, third son of N. W. Kunderley, Esq.—13, at Secunderabad, Anna, wife of A. Goodall, Esq., Asst.-surgeon—at Trichinopoly, Marian, wife of Apothecary R. Boston—17, A. J. Maruth, Esq.—at Barron, Esq., Pamer of H. M.'s 54th "Wolf"—20, at Cuddalore, Lieut. J.

Indian News—Madras and Bombay.

Bombay. Dr. R. V. batt.—28, at Secunderabad. Surge. W. Woodfall.—24, Mrs. S. S. Dushamp—July 2, at Trincomopoly. Conductor. G. Fowler—July 7, Boanga T. Blackburne 27th regt. N. I.

Bombay.

(Extract of a letter from Poona, dated the 18th of July.)—A most melancholy event occurred here this morning. A meeting took place between Dr. Malcolmsen and Capt. Loughart, which has proved fatal to the latter, who expired soon after receiving his antagonist's fire. Dr. Malcolmsen was wounded at the same time, but slightly. I have not yet been able to learn the cause of the misunderstanding between the parties.

In our Journal, No. 59, will be found the charges preferred by Lieut.-col. Valiant, against Lt.-col. A. H. Dickson, of H. M.'s 40th regt. of foot.—We subjoin here the finding and sentence of the court.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been brought forward on the prosecution, together with what has been adduced on the defence, come to the following opinion on the several charges submitted to their investigation. On the first instance of the first charge.—The court finds the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson of H. M.'s 40th regt., guilty of irregular, but not of highly irregular and aggressive conduct, as commanding officer of H. M.'s 10th regt. With regard to the second instance of the first charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, did cause two girls, named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith, to be punished with a horse whip in the orderly room of H. M.'s 40th regt., and also to be confined in a darkened room at his quarters; which conduct they consider to be irregular, but not highly irregular, as aggressive, or marked in any charge. With regard to the third instance of the first charge.—The court, with the answer of a young girl, named Sarah Matland, to the question, "receiving two silver shillings from her hands, on the 2d May, 1835; but although it does not appear the punishment inflicted on the 2d or following day, to have been one of unusual severity. It leaves the conduct of Lieut.-col. Dickson, on the whole, as coming before the latter part of the instance of the charge, to be taken into consideration. On the fourth instance of the first charge.—The court being of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, did cause two

pages therein enumerated; with the exception of that from Mrs. Walsh, of one rupee; which appears to have been made on insufficient grounds, and is therefore irregular. In the above acquittal, the court includes the case of Mrs. Hynes and her two children, from whom 54 rupees were stopped, and afterwards repaid—no evidence having been brought before it, as to the sufficiency, or insufficiency, of the grounds on which this stoppage was made. On the first additional charge.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, is not guilty, and does therefore acquit him. On the first instance of the second additional charge.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, is guilty of the same.—On the second instance of the second additional charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the same. The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, of the charges preferred against him, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, does therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut.-col. Arthur Hill Dickson, to be dismissed H. M.'s service.—Confirmed (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-General, commanding H. M.'s Forces in India.—Madras, 4th June, 1835.—The foregoing order is to be entered in the Genl. order book, and read at the head of every regt. in H. M.'s service in India. By order of his Excellency Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., commanding H. M.'s Forces in India.—R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of H. M.'s Forces in India.

Marriages.—April 28, Mr. J. W. H. Henry to Miss L. Ward—June 8, at Bombay. Captain J. Lloyd, Artillery, to Jane, 31 daughter of Captain D. Ross, Master Attendant—11, Mr. Latham to Madame Burgenot—July 11, John West, Esq., Commander of ship "Earl Clare," to Fredericka Maxwell, youngest daughter of L. Hathway, Esq. Deaths.—May 22, at Cambay, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Cowley—June 2, Capt. R. G. Oakley, H. M.'s 20th foot—3, Sarah, youngest child of the late Col. R. E. Sayer—7, at Ahmedabad, Emily, wife of H. T. Chatterton, Esq. Civil Surg.—8, Emma, infant daughter of Mr. H. Chatterton—14, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. J. M. Reel—July 1, at Kirkos, Ellen, infant daughter of Lieut. Ward, H. M.'s 11th Dragoons—10, at Poona, Miss A. Rington, 11th regt. N. I.—17, at Calcutta, Capt. J. P. Pennell, H. M.'s 40th regt.

Oct. 1, The King has appointed Wm. Morris, Esq. Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, and John Jerome to be 2d puisne Judge of ditto.

St. Helena.—Major General Middlemore, of H. M.'s service, has been appointed Governor of St. Helena, which island will henceforth be under the direct authority of H. M.'s government, and not under that of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.—*Comment.* The garrison will consist of troops of the line, by which arrangement a great public saving of expenses will be made in the reduction of the St. Helena corps.

Navigation of the Red Sea.—A splendid steam-ship, of 1,000 tons and 600 horse power, to be called the *Asiatic*, has been contracted for by government at Glasgow to navigate the Red Sea. The contractor is Mr. Robert Napier. She is to be of the most magnificent description, and fitted out as a man of war vessel.

The Governor General of India.—Lord Auckland has sailed in the *Jupiter* frigate for Calcutta. The noble Governor General, it is understood, has appointed his nephew, Ensign the Hon. William George Osborn, of the 26th regt., to be one of his aides-de-camp. Lord Auckland takes out with him the libigins of a civil knight grand cross of the Bath for Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Governor Genl. *pro tem.* until his lordship's arrival.

Newspapers Statistics.—In Spain there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal, 17; in Switzerland, 86; in Belgium, 82; in Denmark 80, in Austria, 82; in Russia and Poland 81, in Holland, 150; in Great Britain, 274; in Prussia, 209; in the other Germanic States, 205; in Australia, 5; in Africa, 12, in Asia, 27; and in America, 1,138. The total number of newspapers, published in Europe is 2,148.

The *Times* recommends England to establish a permanent blockade of the Dardanelles to counteract the influence of Russia. Major Mitchell says, such a course would not prevent Russia from occupying the islands on the European side of Turkey, and would be useless. It is agreed that to secure Constantinople against Russia an army of not less than 150,000 men would be necessary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c., in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies.—*War Office*

Oct. 23, 1855, 1856, L. D., Asst. Surg. J. Hutchinson from 22d regt., to be Asst. Surg., vice Sutherland promoted to 1st foot—15th foot, Asst. Surg. F. Sutherland, M. D., from 11th L. D., to be Surgeon, vice Watson appointed to 23rd foot—22nd foot, Asst. Surg. R. M. Jackson, from the Royal regt., to be Asst. Surg., vice Hutchinson appointed to 11th L. D.—23rd foot, Surgeon J. W. Watson, M. D., from 4th foot, to be Surg. vice Jackson *dec.*—Oct. 2, 18th foot Lt. Genl. J. Hodgson from 22nd foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Earl of Chatham *dec.*—15th foot, Capl. S. L. Webb to be Major without purchase, vice Poynts *dec.*—17th foot, L. Embay to be Captain, vice Webb *dec.*—H. A. Chamberlege to be Lieut. vice Evans—Ensign Sir W. O'Malley from 11th foot to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chamberlege, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled—15th foot, Ensign T. Brooks to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sheppard *dec.*—Ens. E. G. Darnell from 22nd foot, to be Ensign vice Brooke—27th foot, Staff Asst. Surg. S. Lawson, to be Asst. Surgeon, vice Marshall appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards—Oct. 9th, 4th regt. foot, C. D. Hext gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gresham, who retires—20th foot, Eba. J. Oates to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Campbell, *dec.*—Supt. Major A. Macpherson to be Ensign vice Gates—23th, Ensign W. Hemphill to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Morgan who retires—5th Dragoon gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hemphill—62nd foot, Capl. A. F. Gregory from h. p. Rifle brigade, to be Captain vice S. Parker—21st foot, P. E. Caldwell, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Burrows who retires—Capl. G. O'Connor upon h. p. 23th L. D., has been permitted to retire upon the service by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in N. S. Wales—16th foot, 4th regt. L. D. Colne A. Low from 17th L. D., to be Colonel vice Lyon *dec.*—39th foot, Ensign J. Donald from h. p. 23th foot to be Lieut. repaying the difference, vice Murray appointed Quarterm. 40th foot—40th foot, Brevet Major J. H. Marshall to be Major without purchase, vice Taylor *dec.*—Lt. G. Carlin to be Captain, vice Barnett—50th foot, Staff Asst. Surgeon G. Gulliver to be Asst. Surg., vice Sutherland *dec.*—Oct. 23, 8th foot, Lieut. C. W.

DEPARTURES FROM PORT.—To be Lieut. without purchase, the Taverner appointed to 82nd Regt.—18th Sept. Esq. R. Philbe to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Brown who returns—G. S. Doyle, gent., to be Ensign by purchase vice Philbe—62nd foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Hillier to be Lieut. Colonel without purchase, vice J. Reed Esq., dated 27th Sept., 1845—Brevet Major G. Marshall from 82nd foot, to be Major, vice Hillier.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—Returned from the Services at Home.—Lieut. Colonel R. D. Jones, All. Bombay Army—Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, Madras Army—Lieut. R. R. Prother, Bombay Army—Capt. G. Manchin, Indian Navy.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—Oct. 1, Downs Gillert, Munro, Duff, Madras, April 6—20, Liverpool, John Marsh, Clares, Bombay, June 2—23, Dover, Pero, Mutter, Bengal, May 12.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—Portsmouth, 11th Ship Jupiter, —Calcutta—8, Portsmouth, 12th, Chapman, Bombay—19, 12th, Argyle, McDonald, Calcutta—23, 12th, Hindustan, Rollman, Madras, and Bengal.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS FROM INDIA.—From Calcutta—Mrs. Browning—Mr. Browning, late of H. M.'s 13th regt.—W. C. Esq.—Dr. Smith—Per "Catherine" from Bombay—Capt. Guy—Lieut. Todd, H. M.'s 40th—Capt. Robinson, 4th Ho. N. I.—Master W. Yates—Per "Caledonia" from Bombay—Mrs. H. Yates—Mrs. Williams—Miss Holton—Mr. Gendall.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS FROM INDIA.—From Calcutta—Mrs. Browning—Mr. Browning, late of H. M.'s 13th regt.—W. C. Esq.—Dr. Smith—Per "Catherine" from Bombay—Capt. Guy—Lieut. Todd, H. M.'s 40th—Capt. Robinson, 4th Ho. N. I.—Master W. Yates—Per "Caledonia" from Bombay—Mrs. H. Yates—Mrs. Williams—Miss Holton—Mr. Gendall.

SHIP "JUPITER," FOR CALCUTTA.—The Right Hon. Lord Auckland, General Genl. of India, and the two Hon. Members Eden—Per "Duke of Argyll," for Cape, Madras, and Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Captain and Mrs. Chisholm, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Hailes, Miss Neven—Miss Price, Captain Lockhart, Brigadier 12th N. I., Dr. Stewart, Mr. Harrowell, Mr. Davies, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Atkin son, four servants, Mrs. W. Smith and sister for the Cape—Per "Palmyra," R. Boudry, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Prother, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, five attendants—Per "I. E. E. E.," for Madras and Bengal—T. J. Muddock, Esq., B. C. M., Mrs. Howden, Mrs. Eyd, Capt. Howden M. D. Esq., Lieut. Napleton, B. 60th N. I., Mr. Campbell, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Clark—Per "Larkins," for Calcutta—Mrs. Eschme, the Hon. J. C. Eschme, R. D. S., Capt. French, B. 55th N. I., Capt. W. Wison, B. 29th N. I.—Per "Catherine," Home, for Bengal—Captain and Mrs. Carter, and two children (B. 72d N. I.)—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes (B. 12th regt.)—Mrs. J. J. Esq., Mr. Eschme, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Eschme.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—Oct. 8 the Rev. L. Outley, D. A., of the Rev. L. Outley, late of the 4th Regt. of Ceylon, to Elizabeth, wife of daughter of Rev. J. Eicherstein, Vicar of St. Peter, St. Peter—12, at Canterbury, James Davenport, Esq., M. D., Mr. J. J. Esq., daughter of the late W. H. Nathall, Esq., R. E. Co's C. S.—13, at Wootton, Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th regt. Bengal N. I., to Ann, eldest daughter of Col. Grant, late of the Royal Engineers—22, at St. George's Hospital-square, T. Pollard, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas McDonald, Esq., R. E. Co's Civil Service—at Kensington, J. Quare, Esq., to Harriet Eliza, third daughter of the late Capt. B. Lush, R. E. Co's Service.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—Oct. 2, at Colburn, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., C. S. of a daughter—13, in Montagu-square, the lady of Major R. H. Chase, of a daughter.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—Sept. 25, at Houghton, in France, Lieut. Genl. R. Mackay, Madras Army—Oct. 8, at Oak Hill-place, near Cambridge, Emily, second daughter of the late W. J. Farnham, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—6, at Bowyer, near Port, Mr. W. Youngman, late a Lieut. Colonel in H. E. I. Co's Service—22, at Mrs. Eschme, the "Princess Regent," on the passage from Bombay, Major Tinton H. M. 40th Regt.

